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SPECIAL TELEGRAMS.

London, May 26, 7:30 p.m.
The Kaiser has appointed King George a Prussian Field Marshal.
London, May 26, 7:30 p.m.
The aviator Voisin has arrived at Madrid, thus winning the great air race from Paris.
London, May 26, 7:30 p.m.
"Knockout" Brown has beaten Tom Murphy in the first round.
Tokio, May 27.
The New Viceroy of the Three Eastern Provinces paid an official visit to the Japanese Consul General Kokeo at Mukden yesterday when he expressed himself emphatically to the effect that he is most anxious to improve the relations between China and Japan, and "attach both nations as close as one family."

It may be possible that some trouble may arise between the parties, but he will ever be in earnest to settle the matter by the best possible means.
London, May 28, 10 p.m.
The realization by the ship-owners of the gravity of the forthcoming international shipping strike is emphasised by the latest news from Liverpool.
This is to the effect that the Australian shipowners have come to an arrangement with 2,000 Chinese seamen to man the ships in the Australian trade in the event of a strike.

In view of the fact that Australia employs the most rigorous measures against the alien, this action of the shipowners is grivo in the extreme.
London, May 28th, 10.25 p.m.
Beaurepaire and Runnymede have been scratched from the Derby.
A double guard of police sentries are watching the favourite Sunstar.
London, May 29, 10.20 p.m.
One hundred and fifty veteran Volunteer Officers attended the King's Levee.
London, May 29th, 10.20 p.m.
Sir W. S. Gilbert died suddenly.
London, May 29th, 10.20 p.m.
Jack Johnson, the world's champion, has challenged Bombardier Wells to a fight.
Manila, May 30, 1.45 p.m.
Captain Mallison of the King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry broke his ankle whilst playing polo at Baguio yesterday.
Singapore, May 31, 2.40 p.m.
Judgment was reserved in the Robert Pissmore Silby v. John Graham Boyd case, which was heard in the Supreme Court, Singapore.
Counsel for Silby commented on the carelessness of Boyd, which, he said, amounted to fraudulent misrepresentation.
It was a sort of confidence trick worked on Silby.
He suggested that a Mr. Harigroves had committed perjury; also other Europeans.
Singapore, May 31, 2.42 p.m.
A fire occurred on the Gedong Estate yesterday.
The drying shed, containing 70,000 lbs of rubber was destroyed.
The loss is covered by insurance.
London, June 1st, 7.40 p.m.
The Unionist member for Central Hull has been unseated. The Judges were hustled and two arrests were effected.
London, June 1st, 7.40 p.m.
Thirty thousand Marys have subscribed £11,700 for the Queen's Coronation Fund.
Shanghai, June 2, 3 p.m.
At the conclusion of the Inter-port Cricket Match, a friendly return game was played between the Hongkong and Shanghai teams.
Hongkong were all out for 117 runs.
Shanghai followed with 27 runs for no wickets, at which stage the game had to be abandoned owing to rain.

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS.

London, May 31, 4.15 p.m.
The result of the race for the Derby at the Epsom Race Meeting was as follows:
Sunstar 1
Stedfast 2
Royal Tender 3
Their Majesties King George and Queen Mary were present.
There was a record crowd of spectators.
Shanghai, May 31.
The first innings in the Inter-port Cricket Match was opened this forenoon. Hongkong batted first. The wicket was tricky. Scores were as follows at five o'clock, when stumps were drawn:—

Hongkong—1st Innings.
A. C. E. Elborough, b McEuen 9
Lieut. Thorp, c and b McEuen 14
A. E. Claxton, b Rasmussen 5
G. A. Cooke, R.N., b Rasmussen 4
Rev. S. W. Payne, c Ollerdessen b Jackson 18
F. Sutton, b McEuen 0
Corpl. Dempsey, lbw b McEuen 0
A. P. Dashwood, b McEuen 0
W. Waterhouse, c Haynes b McEuen 1
F. J. de Rome, lbw McEuen 0
Corpl. Taverner, not out 2
Extras 3
Total 56

Shanghai—1st Innings.
A. S. Lanning, lbw Dempsey 17
H. B. Ollerdessen, c and b Payne 20
L. H. Brockwell, run out 11
Capt. Barrett, st Claxton, b Dempsey 28
D. R. McEuen, b Dempsey 0
W. H. Moule, b Dempsey 0
G. M. Billings, lbw Dempsey 0
R. Brand, not out 24
O. D. Rasmussen, not out 31
Extras 5
Total (for 8 wickets) 146

London, May 31, 4.15 p.m.
The Amateur Golf Championship has been won by John Ball, who was also the winner in the 1910 competition.
Shanghai, June 1, 2.55 p.m.
Play was resumed to-day in the Interport Cricket Match, the overnight not-out batsmen, Brand and Rasmussen, facing the bowling. The following were the scores at fifteen minutes, additional to those given above:—

Shanghai—1st Innings.
R. Brand, c Dashwood, b Taverner 32
O. D. Rasmussen, lbw, b Taverner 45
W. H. Jackson, c Dempsey, b Taverner 3
W. J. Haynes, not out 7
Extras 7
Total 175

Hongkong—2nd Innings.
A. C. E. Elborough, c McEuen, b Billings 13
G. A. Claxton, not out 13
G. A. Cooke, b McEuen 5
Rev. S. W. Payne, c McEuen, b Billings 5
Lieut. Thorp, b McEuen 1
F. Sutton, lbw, b McEuen 0
Corpl. Dempsey, not out 1
Extras 4
Total 42

Bowling Analysis.
The first day's play shows that McEuen took 7 wickets for 12 runs, Brand no wickets for 7 runs, Jackson 1 wicket for 12 runs, Billings nil for 6 runs and Rasmussen 2 for 16.
For the Hongkong side, Dempsey took 5 for 94, Taverner 3 for 33, and Payne one wicket for 20 runs.
Shanghai, June 1, 4.25 p.m.
In their second innings, the Hongkong Interport Cricket team scored 93, all out, making a total of 140 for the two innings as against 175 scored by the Shanghai eleven in their one innings.
Shanghai thus emerged the victors by one innings and 20 runs.
Scores and analysis:—

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS.

Hongkong—2nd Innings.
A. C. E. Elborough, c McEuen, b Billings 13
A. E. Claxton, b McEuen 23
G. A. Cooke, b McEuen 5
Rev. S. W. Payne, c McEuen, b Billings 5
Lieut. Thorp, b McEuen 1
F. Sutton, lbw, b McEuen 1
Corpl. Dempsey, lbw, b Jackson 22
A. P. Dashwood, b McEuen 4
W. Waterhouse, b Brand 2
F. J. de Rome, b Brand 2
Corpl. Taverner, not out 0
Extras 8
Total 93

Bowling Analysis.
In Hongkong's second innings, McEuen added to his fine performance of the previous day by taking 5 wickets for 32 runs; Jackson took 1 wicket for 2 runs, Brand 2 for 6; Billings 2 for 25, and Rasmussen nil for 20 runs.
London, June 1st, 7.40 p.m.
The result of the Coronation Cup is as follows:—
Lomborg 1
Swynford 2
Richelieu's Double 3

A HARBOUR NUISANCE.
To be Abated.
The Harbour Master, Commander C. W. Beckwith, R.N., has issued the following notice to owners of steam launches which habitually board ships in the harbour:—
"Please note that not more than any two launches shall lie alongside a steamer's gangway at one time and that no launch other than the company's launch shall lie at the gangway unless taking in or discharging passengers or baggage."
Such a regulation was very badly needed. Sometimes as many as ten launches have been counted lying alongside an incoming mail steamer at the same time. In spite of remonstrances, the inmost launches often refuse to move away and leave the gangways clear, with the result that passengers both to and from the steamer have to clamber over three or four other launches before reaching their own launch or the gangway as the case may be.
Apart from the danger that this involves, there is also to be considered the discomfort that is caused to ladies, sometimes with children to look after. When it happens to be raining heavily at the time of embarking or disembarking the unpleasantness is vastly increased and the inconvenience caused need not be described.
Our worthy Harbour Master is to be congratulated on his determination to bring Hongkong into line with other Eastern ports in this respect.

JOURNALISM IN JAPAN.
More than 1,800 newspapers and magazines are printed in Japan. Every town of more than 10,000 has one newspaper and usually more. The leading Tokio daily claims a circulation of 180,000 copies; the "Asahi" and the "Mainichi" of Osaka claim a daily circulation of a quarter of a million.
Journalism in Japan is nearly 300 years old, but the publication of newspapers there as a distinct enterprise is recent. Until after the middle of the nineteenth century such news sheets as were published were somewhat of the nature of bulletins roughly printed from wooden blocks and issued by any one who saw fit to have them.
The press of Japan is as free as that of any other civilized country. No restraint is placed on the discussion of public affairs as long as there is no offence to orders and no menace to public order.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

London, May 27, 2.20 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Mexico City wires that President Diaz has resigned the Presidency of the Republic.
Sr. De la Barra has been appointed Provisional President.
London, May 28, 2.20 p.m.
The biggest battleship in the world, the Leviathan Wyoming, built for the United States Navy, has been successfully launched at Philadelphia.
The Wyoming has a displacement of 20,000 tons and a length of 562 feet, and carries twelve 12-inch guns.
London, May 28, 2.20 p.m.
From Constantinople there has been received a message stating that in official circles annoyance has been caused by the Russian "Donarcho" of the 24th instant.
The chief of the Russian Press Bureau at the Foreign Office states that the communiqué of the 24th instant was not to be taken as the text of a written Note. It merely embodied a friendly verbal representation made by the Ambassador, and must not be construed as threatening.
London, May 27, 7.10 a.m.
The Reichstag has passed the third reading of the Alsace Lorraine Bill after prolonged negotiations which resulted in a compromise.
London, May 27, 7.10 a.m.
King George V. has been gazetted a Prussian Field Marshal.
London, May 27, 7.10 a.m.
The census, recently taken in Ireland, shows the population to total 4,381,931.
London, May 27, 7.10 a.m.
A message from Paris states that General Goiran, Commander of the Sixth Army Corps, has been appointed Minister for War.
London, May 29, 7.15 a.m.
The Reichstag Committee have approved the provisional Japanese Commercial Agreement.
London, May 29, 7.15 a.m.
The battleship Bellerophon, 18,500 tons, and the cruiser Inflexible, 17,250 tons, collided outside Portland when returning from manoeuvres. A seven foot hole was torn in the Inflexible and she will need extensive repairs.
London, May 29, 7.15 a.m.
President Diaz, who has left Mexico City, is probably going to Spain. Minister de la Barra proposes the immediate settlement of war claims.
London, May 27, 1.20 p.m.
The late M. Berteaux, the French Minister for War, who was killed on the 21st instant by a falling aeroplane, was accorded an imposing military funeral at Paris.
London, May 27, 1.20 p.m.
Ex-President Porfirio Diaz has left Mexico City secretly for Vera Cruz.
London, May 27, 1.20 p.m.
Washington dispatches say that Attorney-General Wickeslam, replying to a resolution made in the Senate with reference to the affairs of the Standard Oil Company, declared that no criminal prosecution would be initiated against the office-bearers of the company.
London, May 28, 10.10 a.m.
It is reported from New York that a great fire occurred yesterday on Coney Island.
The mammoth pleasure resort known as "Dreamland" was destroyed.
It is estimated that the total loss is over two million dollars.
London, May 27, 1.20 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Tangier reports that Colonel Gourand's column engaged the Moroccan insurgent tribesmen on the 22nd instant at the Beni River.
The French losses were five killed and twenty wounded.
Another French column was attacked in the Alwara region on the 23rd instant.
Eleven men were killed, including a major of Tirailleurs.
London, May 30, 7.10 a.m.
The House of Lords have passed the Second Reading of the Parliament Bill without division.

London, May 30th, 7.10 a.m.
A Papal Encyclical vehemently condemns the anti-religious acts of the Portuguese Republic.
London, May 29, 2.25 p.m.
His Highness the Sultan of Morocco officially received General Moinier and the principal officers belonging to the French relieving troops.
The Sultan expressed his thanks for the help given by France in restoring order in the country.
London, May 31st, 7.5 a.m.
Germany has expressed willingness to negotiate with the United States for a general arbitration on the lines of the draft submitted by the American Government.
London, May 31, 7.5 a.m.
At Foz General Darbier has begun punitive operations against the tribes.
London, May 30th, 5.20 p.m.
Turkey, in replying to the communication from Russia, dated the 24th inst., says:—"We are astonished and pained by Russia's representations."
The message goes on to state that Turkey's patience towards the reprehensible conduct of the Montenegrins shows that she has no hostile intentions.
London, May 30, 5.20 p.m.
The House of Commons have passed the second reading of the Insurance Bill.
London, May 30, 5.20 p.m.
Mr. Lloyd George, Chancellor of the Exchequer, has promised that he will give a week's discussion to the Women's Suffrage Bill next session.
London, May 31st, 3.30 p.m.
The result of the Derby is as follows:—1, Sunstar; 2, Stedfast; 3, Royal Tender.
London, June 1, 7.10 a.m.
The betting was 13 to 8 against Sunstar, 100 to 8 against Stedfast and 25 to 1 against Royal Tender.
Sunstar won by two lengths from Stedfast, with four lengths between second and third.
Sunstar's victory was received with tremendous cheering.
Their Majesties King George and Queen Mary were present.
There was a record crowd on the course. Among the spectators were the Colonial Premiers and the Delegates to the Imperial Conference.
The betting on the race was unprecedented.
London, June 1, 7.10 a.m.
The German Reichstag has passed the third reading of the Japanese commercial agreement.
[On the 20th instant Reuter wired that the Reichstag Committee had approved the provisional Japanese Commercial Agreement.]
London, June 1, 7.10 a.m.
It is cabled from Tangier that the French relief column commanded by Colonel Gourand, assisted by General Dabiez, forces operating from Foz, repulsed Foz on the 20th ultimo, after heavy fighting.
London, June 1, 7.10 a.m.
The Kaiser is to meet the Tsar in the Finnish Skerries in June.
London, May 31, 2.15 p.m.
Telegrams from Constantinople report that there has been a good deal of desultory fighting with Albanian rebels and the Turkish troops at Torgut.
General Shekvet, the Commander of the Turkish forces, now reports that several stubborn engagements have taken place.
London, May 31, 2.15 p.m.
At the Imperial Conference the discussion of a scheme for Imperial Defence has been concluded.
London, June 2, 7.15 a.m.
A decree has been issued by the Republican Government at Lisbon, providing for the adoption of Greenwich time in Portugal from 1st January.
London, June 2, 7.15 a.m.
A Vienna wire reports that it has been semi-officially stated that the Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria has left Goodenoe for the capital to-day, restored to his staff of police.

London, June 1, 2.10 p.m.
Replying to a question in the House of Commons, the Right Hon. Sir Edward Grey, Minister for Foreign Affairs, said that negotiations were proceeding between Great Britain, and some other Powers, with Japan with a view to a settlement of the question of perpetual leases held by foreigners in Japan.
The Minister added that it was not anticipated that the position of leaseholders would be affected in any way in the event of these negotiations not having been concluded by the 17th of July next.
London, June 1, 2.10 p.m.
Cablegrams from Washington report that Germany's declared willingness to enter upon negotiations for a general Arbitration Treaty with the United States has given rise to an expectation that other Powers will enter into negotiations.
Probably the consummation of the Arbitration Treaties with France and Great Britain will be postponed till the winter session.
London, June 2, 7.15 a.m.
It is reported from America that the United States are proposing that the opinions of the Powers should be exchanged at a conference to be held at The Hague on 1st October next.
London, June 2, 7.15 a.m.
The correspondent of the London "Times" at Tangier states that the Moors under British protection have suffered heavy losses.
The Sultan of Morocco, he writes, appears to be actuated by a spirit of vindictive cruelty.
According to the same correspondent, the fertile district of Linta, outside Foz, the capital, was sacked and burned on the eve of the relief of the city, by a detachment of the French garrison under the command of officers of the French Mission.
Eighty men and women were publicly sold in the market.
London, June 2, 7.15 a.m.
As a result of the election petition in the Central Division of Hull, the Unionist member was unseated.
The Judges were attacked on leaving the Court after giving their decision.

DRAGON BOAT RACES.
At Aberdeen.
Thursday was a gala day at Aberdeen on the occasion of the annual Dragon Boat Festival. The dragon boat races, which make up the chief feature of the celebrations, were witnessed by many thousands of spectators, including a considerable number of Europeans. This year only three boats competed—two belonging to Aberdeen and one to Shaukiwan—the invitation which had been extended to the Chung Chau Islanders not having been accepted.
There were, as usual, two races, the same crew bringing in their boat first both times. The course extended from One Tree Island right through the harbour to a winning mark at the eastern extremity of Little Hongkong. In the victorious boat there was a crew of 58 men. One of the others carried about the same number, and the third about 50 men.
A very big fishing fleet lay in the harbour, having laid up for the festival. Amongst other craft in the waterway were Torpedoboot No. 36; the Harbour Master's launch Victoria, with Commander C. W. Beckwith, R.N., on board; the No. 1 Police launch, with Chief Detective Inspector Collett and Inspector Langley on board; a Service launch with a party of military officers. The course was kept clear by police boats under the charge of Sergeant Sim and Sergeant Culliford respectively.
Everything passed off in an orderly manner, thanks to the efforts of Inspector Dymond and his staff of police.

CHINESE TELEGRAMS.

Peking, May 26.
Over three hundred Chinese have been murdered during the recent Mexican revolt. Instructions have been given to the Si Yap Chamber of Commerce not to allow any Chinese to enter Mexico for the present.
Peking, May 26.
A meeting of the new Cabinet was held the other day to consider the best measures for taking over the control of the railways out of commercial funds. The President of the Board of Communications was of opinion that high-handedness should be used towards the people of the various provinces, and he was confident that the people were bound to give in at the last moment.
Peking, May 26.
It is reported that the Minister of a certain nation has demanded a number of conditions from the Board of Foreign Affairs regarding certain questions. The Minister intimated that should the demands be refused, trouble may be anticipated in Manchuria.
Peking, May 26.
It is reported that the American Minister in Peking has offered his services to settle the Pionna disputes between Great Britain and China.
Peking, May 26.
H. E. Luk Ching Chung, the Special Envoy to Russia, who is to revise the commercial treaty, will bring a suite with him.
Peking, May 28.
The Russian Government is questioning the Board of Communications about issuing foreign loans, and is demanding privileges from the Chinese Government so as to equalize the rights granted to the other powers interested in the foreign loans. It is reported that the Russian Government intimated that should the demands be refused, trouble may be anticipated in Manchuria. The Cabinet is at a loss what to do.
Peking, May 28.
Reports from Fengtien state that the Russian troops, all well armed, were advancing in large numbers in Manchuria.
Peking, May 28.
The Chinese Commissioner at Fuzhou has reported to the Board of Foreign Affairs that the Russian troops have arrived in large numbers and are stationed at important points along the frontier.
Peking, May 28.
Prince Tsai Tuo has ordered two students Ho and Li, who have completed their education abroad, to construct airships for military purposes.
Peking, May 28.
The Army Advisory Council and the Army Board have held a conference about sending representatives to England to study the science of aviation.
Peking, May 28.
The Prince Regent has cancelled the arrangement of attending the review of the Imperial bodyguards personally, fearing the anarchists conspiring against him.
Peking, May 28.
The President of the Board of Communications has memorialized the Throne that he would assume the supreme charge of all the post offices in China to-day, and the management of the postal affairs would be centralized in the capital. An Imperial decree has been issued granting the request of the President in the memorial.
Peking, May 28.
Prince Ching has strongly recommended the reinstatement of H. E. Tsing Shuo-Yi, the former President of the Board of Communications.
Peking, May 28.
The Cabinet Ministers have strongly recommended the reinstatement of Yuan Shih-k'ai and Dr. Wu Tingfang, ex-Minister to Washington, as President and Vice-President of the Board for the Collection of Revenue.
Peking, May 28.
The Governor of Kirin has requested the Cantonese officials in Peking to lodge strong protests against the action of the Board of

CHINESE
TELEGRAMS.

Communications in issuing foreign loans and in taking over the control of the railways out of commercial funds.

Ningpo, May 29.

Owing to the high price of rice in Ningpo, the people have looted the rice shops and a general strike is prevalent.

Peking, May 29.

The Board of Finance has memorialized the Throne to put aside \$500,000 from the Tai Ching Bank for the relief of the sufferers in connection with the recent conflagration at Kirin. An Imperial decree has been issued granting the President's request in the memorial.

Peking, May 29.

The arsenal at Paotingfu in Chili suddenly exploded two days ago. The cause of the explosion is unknown. The people in Peking were panic-stricken.

Peking, May 29.

The President of the Board of Communications took over the supreme control of the post offices in China yesterday. Lord Li, ex-Minister to the Court of St. James, has been appointed as Postmaster-General and a certain Frenchman has been appointed as director of postal affairs.

Peking, May 29.

The Grand Councilors have granted an Italian (?) concession in Tientsin as requested by the Italian Minister sometime ago.

Peking, May 29.

The new Director-General H. E. Tuan Fung will leave Peking for Hankow on Friday next to take over his new duties.

Peking, May 29.

Recently a large number of Chinese residents were driven out of Vladivostok by the Russian Government. Now they will be allowed to remain in Vladivostok by paying \$7 poll tax.

Peking, May 29.

The new Cabinet has memorialized the Throne to the effect that the Government ought to devote all its attention to the movements of the people in the interior instead of paying any attention to the aggression of foreigners. The new Cabinet asked the Throne to prohibit the formation of territorial corps for national defence in the various provinces, as it was found they had had trouble with foreigners and eventually it might lead to war.

Peking, May 30.

It is reported that the Russian and Japanese military officers have secretly held a conference. The result of the conference is unknown.

Peking, May 30.

The President of the Board of Communications proposes to increase the capital of the China Merchants S. N. Co. by \$10,000,000 for the purpose of developing their shipping interests.

Peking, May 30.

The Board of Foreign Affairs has requested the foreign ministers at Peking to notify their consuls at Shanghai to abolish the mixed court, and to establish a high judicial court to take its place. The ministers strongly objected to the request.

Peking, May 30.

Prince Chun left Peking for London yesterday to represent the Emperor of China at the coronation of King George.

Peking, May 30.

The people of Hunan and Hupoh are very excited over the action of the government in taking over the control of the railways out of commercial funds, and the New Cabinet, fearing trouble, has requested the Government to despatch General Young with his troops to the places in question.

Peking, May 30.

The Board of Foreign Affairs, the Board of Communications and the Board of Interior have memorialized the Throne to instruct the viceroys and governors of the various provinces to the effect that permission must be obtained from the local authorities before a public meeting could be allowed.

Peking, May 30.

The Cabinet Ministers propose to raise foreign loans for the development of mining enterprises in China.

Peking, May 31.

The Russian troops have greatly increased in numbers at Harbin. The people are panic-stricken. Rumours are current that war may be anticipated.

Peking, May 31.

It is reported that Viceroy Li of Yunan has sent a private telegram to Peking requesting the Throne to liberate all the political prisoners in order to save the present critical situation of the country.

Peking, May 31.

The President of the Board of Communications has impeached the Governor of Hupoh for allowing the people of his province to protest against the Government in taking over the control of the railways out of commercial funds.

Peking, May 31.

The Grand Councilors have telegraphed to the Viceroys and Governors of the various provinces to the effect that all diplomatic disputes with foreign countries have been amicably settled and that steps should be taken to suppress the students from forming territorial corps. The Grand Councilors also notified the Chinese Minister to Japan, to the same effect.

Peking, May 31.

The Progressive Body at Wu-hu has been sealed up for delivering inflammatory lectures against the Government. The organization, however, continued to deliver these lectures the next day by flying a foreign flag.

Peking, May 31.

The President of the Board of Agriculture has signified his disapproval of the action of the President of the Board of Communications in using strong measures to deal with the people in Hunan and Hupoh for opposing the Government in the work of nationalizing the railways out of commercial funds and asked Prince Ching to support him. He stated that if the Government were not in a position to refund all the commercial shares, it would be better to cancel the present arrangement and wait for a better opportunity.

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men who could unravel the financial tangle are kept in prison, their muddled affairs being handed over to persons naturally unable adequately to straighten them out. This is but another indication of the workings of the spirit of fear which pervades our markets, and we join heartily with Messrs. Noel Murray, with His Excellency the Governor, and with those others in various parts of China who plead for an energetic optimism. The Shanghai situation may be regarded as symptomatic of all China at the moment. We have burned our fingers and the hurt is such that we fear to take the stringent, if painful, measures which would bring alleviation. Instead we are inclined to consider ourselves irretrievably crippled, when, in reality, we have not been given a salutary lesson. We have fallen by the wayside, but it is a poor pride which permits us to lie prone without effort. This is the condition of Shanghai, prone in the muddle of its own mistakes, and, as Noel Murray says, it appears to be no one's business to raise up again the debased credit of the great port. We are forced to consider the circumstances pregnant with menacing possibilities. The China trade is vitally dependent on unshaken credit, and unless we put off from us the garment of pessimism which now envelops us we cannot hope to re-create a stable financial situation. Optimism, optimism, and again optimism should be our cry. With it, and the courage to put behind us our mistakes, we will come into our own again.

PREACHING AND
PRACTICE.

(29th May.)

No action on the part of owners or of the seamen about to be engaged in the international shipping strike could more definitely emphasise the exceeding gravity of the situation (outlined in our telegrams) than the determination by Australian shipping lines centred at Liverpool to employ two thousand Chinese sailors to take the place of the men who have "gone out." The Australian Government is a Labour government. All its large and vital measures are directed towards the protection of white labour against the encroachments of alien. Its laws against Chinese and Japanese in particular are stringent in the extreme. Both, in fact, are definitely excluded from the Commonwealth. Against their employment is arrayed the full force of the powerful unions which flourish under the Southern Cross. Something akin to a disastrous crisis must threaten the allied trades which may be grouped under the heading of "shipping," before so drastic, unpolitical, un-Australian and pregnant a step as the employment of such aliens could have been countenanced. The ship-owners must realise that by manning their vessels with nationals of a country looked upon by the majority of Australians with distrust, dislike and almost fear that they are throwing into the ranks of their direct enemies—the seamen—every labour union in the Commonwealth; while it is inconceivable that the Government itself can calmly face the situation which this manner of proceeding what they preach must bring about. We do not mean to suggest that the purely Australian shipping trade is supporting this step. As is well-known the Australian seaman is treated in a manner that precludes him from joining forces with his colleagues who under less just laws have cause of complaint against the conditions of their lives. But the step to be taken will, nevertheless, have its effect upon the Australians, since they have already done for their seamen what the seamen of the other maritime nations are now trying to do for themselves, and having given hostages to fortune in the shape of honest legislation directed towards the amelioration of the sailor's life, they cannot look on calmly while aliens are employed to preserve the status quo in less favoured countries. The Labour Government, the Unions and the people of the Commonwealth who support the fight for fair conditions of labour—by which we mean the great majority of Australians in general—will

not, we may be sure, permit this drastic step to be taken without joining actively in the fight to be waged by the seamen of the world. As we have already pointed out in this column, the alien question in England, is not regarded, through ignorance or indifference, so acutely as in other parts of the globe. The paralysed condition of trade and commerce which must ensue from the shipping strike will be to the average "home-lander" sufficient and ample excuse for the employment of any and every means to break the back of the seamen's struggle for a change in their lives which the large majority of thinking people agree is their due. But Australia and America will see things in a different light. The trend of their legislation during the last decade entirely compromises them on the side of the white, no matter what may be his demands, and an element of disruption is, therefore, almost certain to appear in the camp of the owners, strengthening the hands of the men and pre-empting the strike, which, had our legislation been adequate to the needs of the moment, should have been settled by arbitration. It is not necessary to refer to the almost certain riots, perhaps bloodshed, which will follow the employment of these aliens. We know enough of modern strikes to safely say that the seamen will not stand idly by and calmly regard men of another colour making their efforts null and void. The commercial horizon is dark and, while we can only generalise at present, we can say that the international shipping strike in its present features will convulse the greater part of the globe. It seems a piece of stark insanity which would permit a situation such as now threatens the shipping world to culminate. The greatest function of legislation is to preserve peace, the liberties of the subject and of property. All these are threatened by the strike, and it would be a bold man who would say on whom rests the greater responsibility,—the ship-owners or the men. For ourselves we are unable to avoid the reflection that the conditions of a seaman's life are often such as no landsman would stand for a moment. And we must also remember that the British seaman is the backbone of his country and if consideration for him should err at all it should err on the side of generosity.

A SANER EPOCH.

(30th May.)

That war at all times is illogical, no one who has given the subject a moment's thought will deny, and it is with great pleasure that we hear of the partially successful attempts, made by Sir Edward Grey, to secure some sort of understanding among the nations that will do away with the necessity for war in the near future. "The spirit of the world brooding on things to come" found utterance as far back as March of last year, when President Taft delivered a speech which foreshadowed the time when all questions of a nation's honour would be settled before a court of honourable men, without the necessity of going to war. The time must come when nations like private individuals will plead their causes before a tribunal, instead of like children deciding the matter at issue by fistie argument.

Sometime ago a useful book was published by a Mr. Angell entitled "Europe's Optical Illusion," in which the writer showed the absolute futility of war. He even went so far as to enunciate the doctrine, that, in the event of war between such powers as England and Germany, the conquering nation would be no better off than the loser. His argument was founded upon the present state of international finance which he said has become so intricate, with ramifications in practically every country, that war has become an economic disaster to any combatant nations. Securities in a country are no longer peculiar to that nation, for in practically every case foreign capital has crept in, till the state of international finance is in such a condition of interdependence, that it is imperative that the integrity of the great nations should be preserved at all times. It is an old doctrine in war that directly a foreign force invades a country's

territory, and secures a footing, the credit of that country becomes nil and as in the majority of cases many of the invaders would be capitalists with money invested in the invaded country's securities no force can occupy another's territory without doing considerable damage to the interests of its own country people. The invading nation is placed in an invidious position, for she has either to withdraw her troops and re-establish her opponent's status quo, or retain her grasp of the conquered and let her own financiers suffer. It has been shown that in such a case the nations of the world would endure such a loss through the collapse of securities in which so much of their people's money had been invested, that an international movement would be set afoot to rehabilitate the fallen fortunes of the conquered nation. Take for example the amount of foreign capital invested in English securities and suppose a German army to invest the little else. She could no longer guarantee her securities, her national credit would have gone to the four winds and her bonds would not be worth the paper they were printed on, until the nation were restored to her former position. This book of Mr. Angell's has shown the utter futility of war. Conquest of territory, for financial reasons, has ceased to be a possibility and the sooner these facts are realized the wiser will be the struggle of armaments cease.

The present Anglo-American rapprochement seems to be the dawn of a saner epoch, a fitting prelude to the millennium, for with nations arming for futile war, much that might be remedied, stands crying in a desert of inattention for those eyes which are withheld through the well-nigh frivolous waste of money in munitions of war.

A NAIVE PROPOSAL.

(31st May.)

At the present Imperial Conference the subject of shipping will hold an important place in the discussions on Empire topics, for the New Zealand government has submitted a proposal to the effect that self-governing overseas dominions have now reached a stage, when they should be entrusted with wider powers for legislation in respect to British and foreign shipping. It amounts really to a proposal that the self-governing colonies should have perfect freedom with regard to such subjects, whether, or not, they see eye to eye with the home authorities, and is an attempt to bring a British ship within two sets of laws, those of the home country and those of the colony where probably her call is only a passing event. It is not clear what kind of legislation is in the mind of the New Zealand government, and in fact we fail to see what further measures can be passed by the colonies, which would tend to great efficiency than those which have been passed from time to time by the British Parliaments. With a vigilant Board of Trade, England has kept such a close surveillance upon her shipping, that it has surpassed that of any other country, while at the same time the rights of the owner has in no way been outraged.

However, the proposals of New Zealand seem to go farther than those made by even the most radical social reformers who have ever endeavoured to subvert all means of wealth production to the common weal, for the colony's view is, that the shipping trade must be regulated in the interests of the colonies rather than of the industry itself. In short it is sought to deprive the owner of liberty of action, as to the manner in which he should conduct his business, and to make his trade subservient to public convenience and benefit. In reality this seems to be the first suggestion that a huge industrial concern should be run for purposes of pure philanthropy and not for the purpose of acquiring wealth for those who are engaged therein.

The request is one of delightful naivete, and we fancy that an expression of innocent surprise will mark the receipt of any refusal to further extend the colonies' powers in this respect. It is naive for two reasons. In the first case, the colony, that is responsible for the suggestion, owns

probably less than one-twentieth of the tonnage under the British flag, while without doubt the greater proportion that enters its ports is of English registration. In the second case the proposal is a direct controversy of the resolution of the conference of 1907, and on the question of the proposal coming before the Board of Trade, that body, realising the importance of the suggestion to the owner, referred the matter to the shipowners in general. The result was that the Ship Owners Parliamentary Committee recommended that the resolution of the Colonial Merchant Shipping Conference of 1907 be adhered to.

It has been proved time and again, that unity always calls forth strength, but the unity of the Empire must be jeopardised by any step which tends to create a disjointed legislature with respect to any of the big institutions upon which the wealth of the community depends. Any disparity of legal processes in the different usages of various colonies can only tend to confusion, and with confusion rampant, who can say that our mercantile marine would be any the more efficient?

THE NEW ALIENS' BILL.

(1st June.)

The right of asylum, which the British nation has from time immemorial held forth to the political refugees of other nations, is now being narrowed down till the time will come, when the word "asylum" will be missing from the politician's diary. Not that we would deny the right of sanctuary to the oppressed but that right has been abused of late, by those who have done much to disturb public peace. It is therefore with much gratification that we read in the home papers of the bill introduced by Mr. Winston Churchill to deal with the matter of alien immigration.

The treatment of the bill of 1905 has become old history. The way in which it was rendered practically inoperative by a party that had come to power, after a rest of a good number of years, was enough to make the angels weep, and the action of the present government, in putting forward the new measure, is after all only a tardy recognition that the Tories were, in the main, right when they passed the first bill to deal with a question that, even at that time, was one of pressing poignancy.

The home papers of late have been devoting leading articles to the immigration of the Chinese into ports, such as Liverpool and Cardiff, and the present bill has been specially adapted to deal with this matter. The question was not so acute in 1905, and is consequently not surprising that provision was not made in the Tory measure. The Chinaman up to the present has found it fairly easy to enter the land of John Bull. He can ship as a member of a crew, and in reaching England leave the vessel and settle down in the various ports, without a penny in his pockets save the money, which he may have accumulated on the voyage as wages. They have even been known to land absolutely penniless, dependent upon the charity of their fellow countrymen, who are making a competency in the many laundries that they have started in the towns mentioned above. If the Chinese were to confine their activities to trade, he would prove a much more satisfactory citizen than many of the European races that have found a home on the shores of Albion, but his system of morality, and the peculiar influence that he has upon the minds of the fair sex, and the untold misery that has devolved therefrom, has called for some drastic step, and that step has been taken by the present government.

Under the old act, though it was not really so before it had been "interpreted" by the then Home Secretary, only ships carrying more than twenty immigrants were subject to the inspection of the officers of the Immigration Board, but now not one alien can come into the country without the cognisance of the authorities. Such a measure cannot but operate for good. It will free the country from an unchecked influx of undesirable, it will tend to relieve the strain upon the poor law, and also do away with a great amount of the sweating, that is

going on daily in the dens of the east end of the metropolis. There was a time when England was fond of posing as the only beneficent nation of the world, with arms stretched out to welcome any who could pour a tale of political persecution into ears that were only too ready to believe. That era is fast passing away, unthinking benevolence is yielding place to a little more common sense, and if things go on at the rate they do at present there will soon be no room in England for the Englishman.

THE MILITARY CONTRIBUTION.

(2nd June.)

Yesterday afternoon, that "harsh annual" the Military Contribution came up as usual, at what appears to have been a hurriedly summoned meeting of the Legislative Council. As would naturally be expected the matter was in the hands of an unofficial member and in proposing the resolution; that this colony should only be called upon to pay in military contribution the sum of \$1,000,000 per annum, Mr. Ede, a new member made out a very strong case for his motion. It is unnecessary to repeat the argument that the hon. member advanced, in his speech, for they have been dealt with at great length in the press generally, but the fact, that this colony has to find a yearly sum of something like £110,000 for the upkeep of its garrison is one that can only be viewed with amazement, especially when it is recognised that the colony's resources are already taxed to the utmost. It must not be forgotten that the colony is absolutely dependent upon the wealth that passes through it. It has no staple industries from which any appreciable wealth can be derived and consequently any tax that is levied, falls direct upon the commerce of the colony, which is practically the clearing house for the rest of the east.

Under such circumstances a tax becomes no mere impost on the people residing in the colony but an actual burden on the very livelihood of the inhabitants of the place. It is therefore reasonable to expect that the unofficial members, who after all represent the commercial community, should utter from time to time a very strong protest against this draining of the colony's resources. It would be a different matter if Hongkong were in a similar position to a town in England, where the only demands upon the public purse are for the administration of health acts and the maintenance of the public peace, but the expenses of the colony are not confined to such matters. The provision of an adequate water supply alone is a question that exceeds all those of the home municipalities, and when it is considered that such things as typhoon refugees, railways, and other equally pressing matters, are included in the colony's undertakings it will be seen that every outside demand should be kept to the lowest possible limit. The growth of the contribution has in reality very little to do with the question. The principle on which it is based is wrong in every way. It would seem that the home country expects us to work hard to increase the value of the colony, a value that in the main must be felt by England alone, and then charge us more for the protection thereof on the grounds that we are more able to afford it. Such a basis for taxation must be wrong by every law of political economy and a purview of a policy, founded on such a basis, can only lead to a stage in our affairs, when the military contribution will be, as Dr. Ho Kai prophesied, a mill-stone round our necks.

Portions of the Hongkong exhibits at the Imperial Institute have been lent for exhibition at the Festival of Empire which is to be held at the Crystal Palace during the current summer.

Mr. W. S. Bailey has been asked if he would be agreeable to act as referee in the forthcoming Kenny-Carlson contest. Mr. Bailey is willing to do so, and Kenny is prepared to fight under his direction. The request, however, has been made quite unofficially, necessarily so, since Carlson has not yet arrived.

CAPTAIN'S SERIOUS OFFENCE.

Quarantine Regulations Disregarded.

On Wednesday at the Marine Court, Commander Beckwith investigated a serious charge against Goitrich Rupens, master of the German steamship Pitsanulok, who, it was alleged, committed a breach of the quarantine regulations, by not having at once proceeded to the quarantine anchorage, on the ship's arrival in the waters of the colony. There was also a further charge, that he unlawfully discharged forty-nine passengers from the ship without their being examined by the health officer, on the 29th inst.

The defendant pleaded not guilty.

Evidence was given by an officer, to the effect that on the date in question the defendant's ship arrived in the harbour from Bangkok via Swatow at 10 a.m. He was flying no yellow flag nor did he proceed to the quarantine anchorage but went straight to his buoy. He made fast and discharged passengers.

The Magistrate: How long has there been quarantine?—Since May 6th by proclamation.

Against?—Bangkok.

Has the steamer been here since then?—He has been here regularly in trade.

About how often does he come here?—Once a month or so.

Defendant, asked if he had anything to say, elected to make a statement on oath. He said he thought that the quarantine had been removed.

The Magistrate: You arrived here from Swatow; what bill of health had you?—We had none.

Did you not get one from Bangkok?—No.

Do you think that quarantine regulations are made as a jest or what? This is the most serious regulation of the port made for the safety of the people in the port, and you come here and discharge forty-nine passengers, who, as far as we know, are infected. Then you come here and tell me you thought that quarantine regulations had been removed. How do you justify yourself? The quarantine is a year old. You cannot plead ignorance of the fact. You don't raise your yellow flag, you ignore the conditions of the port, go straight to your buoy and discharge passengers. I fail to see how you can justify yourself.

Defendant: The last time that I came here I dropped my anchor at the quarantine station and was lying there for about two hours for the doctor.

The Magistrate: You are not the only ship in the port. You mean to say that, because you were kept waiting two hours last time, you thought you would not wait this time?—Nobody came so we raised our anchor and went to our buoy.

You took a big risk. I thought that the quarantine was taken off. After two or three hours nobody came so I went to my buoy. There was no trouble then, and I thought that quarantine had been taken off ships from Bangkok.

You would not think it a wise thing to ask the doctor when he came on board?—I did not see him.

Didn't you see him the last time?—No.

Had you the yellow flag up then?—Yes.

When was that?—April 29th. That was what made me go to the buoy this time.

Did you take any steps to ask anyone? Did you ask the boarding officer?—I did not see the boarding officer.

You do not seem to have seen anybody. Do you mean to tell me that the boarding officer never came to you?—Yes.

Couldn't you ask anybody? That is where you got into trouble. I never wanted to do anything against the law.

The Magistrate: As master of a ship you have neglected your duties. You ought to have waited on April 29th, till you had medical inspection. It was for your own safety and the safety of the port.

Dr. F. Keyt, second health officer of the port, stated that he was on duty on the 29th inst., and boarded the Pitsanulok, which arrived in harbour at 10-30 a.m. She was lying at her buoy. He met the captain on the gangway,

and asked him if he had come from Bangkok. On receiving a reply in the affirmative he asked why the captain had not complied with the regulations of the port regarding quarantine by going to the quarantine anchorage and flying a yellow flag. The captain replied that he had been informed in Bangkok that the quarantine regulations had been removed.

The Magistrate: Did he say how he came in before and had to wait for an officer coming on board?

Witness: He said he had been kept waiting at the quarantine station on a previous occasion.

And he did not propose waiting again. Is that it?—Well, he did not say that. The doctor explained that on a previous occasion, the 11th September, he was on duty, and had to examine a number of emigrants. That was the reason he had to keep the defendant waiting. There were one or two private passengers on board, who were anxious to get on shore as soon as possible.

The Magistrate: But the captain says it was on the 29th April.

Witness: The time I am talking about was on the 11th April. I do not remember what occurred on the 29th April. I shall have to refer to my diary.

The Magistrate: He says he was kept waiting some hours, and was flying the yellow flag. As no one came he went to his buoy. He says that no doctor went on board at all. I don't think that is possible.

Witness: I cannot say.

The Magistrate: We will deal with the case as it stands. He came to the port before, and because he was kept waiting or something, he goes to the buoy without being examined at all, and lands 49 passengers.

In answer to his Worship, Doctor Keyt said he considered the charge a serious one.

The Magistrate: In spite of the quarantine regulations, the defendant goes to his buoy, and lands 49 passengers, who, so far as we know, were infected.

The defendant: I will not do it again. I will go straight to the quarantine station.

The Magistrate: It is not what you will do, it is what you have done. (To Doctor Keyt): I take it that these regulations are properly drawn up, with due care and consideration?

Doctor Keyt: Yes, certainly.

The Magistrate: Quarantine is the most serious regulation we have in the harbour. There is no regulation in the world considered more important than this.

The Captain said the passengers were landing when the doctor went on board, and he then offered to take his ship to the quarantine station and have the passengers examined.

Doctor Keyt: He certainly said so.

The Magistrate: You never think of these things, and how serious they are. If you go round the world thinking, the next time you will probably find yourself in London when you ought to be in Hongkong. You must do more than think. You could have asked people if the quarantine regulations had been lifted; there were a hundred ways of finding out.

Doctor Keyt said that as this was the defendant's first offence, he thought a small fine would be sufficient warning.

Commander Beckwith: This is a most serious offence. The charge affects the whole port. The regulations are passed in order to protect the health of the port, and if German captains are going to blow in here and discharge their passengers ad lib., without any regard to the rules and regulations—

Doctor Keyt: I think this will be a warning.

Hia. Worship: I don't think it is sufficient warning.

Addressing the defendant, the Magistrate said: I find both charges proved against you. I consider this to be one of the most serious charges that can be brought against a ship-master. As the health officer has asked me to deal leniently with the case, I order you to be fined \$500, or imprisonment for two months without hard labour. The maximum fine is \$4,000 in your case, but I have fined you a nominal fine of \$500.

At the same Court this morning, before Commander G. W.

Beckwith, R.N., the masters of six steam launches were charged with disobeying the commands of the Harbour Master on the 23rd. The offence was with regard to the launches lying alongside the Nippon Maru, more than two at a time.

Sergeant Fox proved the case. The Magistrate called special attention to the fact that not more than two launches were to lie alongside a steamer at one time. The order was a new one, but he was determined to have it carried out. No launch except the company's launch was to be alongside when finished discharging or taking on board passengers or luggage. The hotels had no prior claim, said the magistrate, and he hoped the owners of launches would assist him in the matter. The rules were made for the convenience of passengers.

The defendants were dismissed with a caution.

A CLEVER HONGKONG POLICE DOG.

Captures a Burglar.

There is a canine member of the Hongkong Police Force who has already earned a reputation by being the means of getting two criminals laid by the heels. In the early hours of this morning he added to his record by capturing a Chinese burglar. This four-footed policeman is a plain black "work," who makes up for his want of good looks by a remarkably high intelligence.

At a quarter past one o'clock this morning P.C. (62) Bond was on patrol duty in Bonham Strand with the dog when he espied a Chinaman busy at work.

On the Window

of a boot shop at No. 65. The thief made off on hearing the constable's footsteps and with his bare feet and scanty clothing would doubtless easily have outstripped the European.

But it must have occurred to the knowing animal that now was his time to take hand in the game, for the dog started off in pursuit of the fugitive whom he quickly overtook and brought to the ground, keeping the man prone on his back until P.C. Bond came up and arrested him.

When an examination of the shop window was made it was found that the robber had by means of a pair of cutting pliers, found in his possession, torn away a piece of the wire netting which protected the window and had extracted a pair of boots. At the Magistrate's court this morning, he was sentenced to two months' hard labour.

Police Dogs.

There has been some talk of late about the probability of the employment of bloodhounds in running down the gangs of armed robbers who have made their presence very severely felt in numerous villages in the New Territory recently. These gangs appear to be as "slim" as De Wet's famous corps and are adepts at concealing their tracks. In the Straits Settlements the services of police dogs are used in hunting down criminals. In London, too, and other parts of England, trained dogs are employed in police work.

The value of canine help to the police is signally exemplified in the instance related above and there is little doubt that a dog corps would be the means of clearing the New Territory of many dangerous characters who at present keep the villagers in a constant state of dread.

HEMP IN THE PHILIPPINES.

The British Consul-General at Manila (Mr. A. E. Wilman) reports that during the last few years the production of hemp in the Philippines has been steadily increasing. The production in 1909 was some 1,280,000 bales, and last year about 1,340,000 bales, and it is expected that it will this year reach 1,400,000 bales, or possibly more. The price of hemp in the islands has fallen considerably in recent years, but the tendency is still for the production to increase, as the natives have to produce more hemp in order to obtain a living income. The only thing which might affect the supply would be a drought, which has not been experienced for six or seven years; the weather of the last few years has been very suitable for hemp growing.

CANTON NEWS.

(THE "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT) Canton, May 28.

Annamites' Outrage.

Not long ago some Annamites crossed over to Si-ling in the Province of Kwangsi and captured one Chinese and killed one. The outrage was reported to H. E. the Viceroy who referred the matter to the Consul concerned, in accordance with treaty stipulations. The Consul replied that he had no power to act, as the case would be settled by the Government of Annam. H. E. the Viceroy is in receipt of a despatch from the Governor of Kwangsi to the effect that the affair has caused great agitation in the minds of the Kwangsi people and the Governor is afraid that trouble may be anticipated along the border. The Governor asked the Viceroy to settle the affair without further delay. As the Consul has refused to take up the case, the Viceroy has no alternative but to refer the matter to the Board of Foreign Affairs in Peking. The Board will soon open negotiations with the foreign Minister concerned.

Coolies for Mexico.

The Board of Foreign Affairs has telegraphed to the Canton Viceroy that a foreigner is seeking a supply of Chinese coolies from the interior for Mexico. The Board has not received any communication from the foreign Minister concerned on the subject. The Viceroy is asked to instruct his junior officials to prevent the foreigner from getting a supply of coolies from Kwangtung. On receipt of the telegram, the Viceroy instructed the diplomatic commissioner to investigate and to report.

Smuggling: Preventive Measures.

Owing to the number of cases of smuggling of arms and ammunition discovered recently the Board of Foreign Affairs has deemed it expedient to find out the exact zones of the Chinese territorial waters on the coast, in order to prevent the foreign nations from treating it as international waters. This will save any dispute arising from the seizure of arms on board foreign vessels. The Board of Foreign Affairs has accordingly drawn up a plan showing each of the maritime provinces and presented same to the foreign Ministers at Peking. The Board has also sent a copy to the Canton Viceroy for reference.

Canton, May 30.

To Prevent Smuggling.

At present there are not sufficient wharves to accommodate steamers arriving at Canton. Consequently, the work of searching passengers' luggage to prevent the smuggling of arms and ammunition is greatly handicapped, as the passengers can easily get ashore by means of boats which come alongside the steamers. On the 26th inst. the Toantai of the Consular personally went to Sun Ki, and surveyed the place which forms one bank of the River Chu Kiang. It is reported that a big scheme is on foot for the construction of a large and long wharf for the mooring of steamers arriving at Canton. When the work is completed, all steamers arriving here will moor alongside for the customs officers to inspect the passengers' baggage.

Mooring Restrictions Removed.

Since the outbreak of the revolt in Canton, visitors have been subjected to search. The intention was to detect the smuggling of arms and ammunition, and also the apprehension of anarchists. The steamers have to drop anchor at Pak Ngor Tam waiting for the arrival of the water police and the soldiers of the garrison, who jointly carry out the search work. The former generally come by launches, and the latter by sampans. Of course the soldiers undergo the same risk as the passengers who come ashore by small boats, especially at this time, when the river has risen to a great height. His Excellency the Canton Viceroy, will allow the steamers coming from Hongkong and Macao to go to their usual moorings from the 2nd proximo.

Wong-Hing: Another Rising Feared.

The Ministers of the new Cabinet have instructed H. E. the Canton Viceroy to report the whereabouts of Wong Hing, the fugitive ringleader of the recent outbreak. The Ministers fear that another rising may break out in Canton and have instructed the Canton Viceroy to notify the military and civil authorities to keep a look out for Wong Hing and bring him to justice.

COMPANY REPORT.

A. S. Watson & Co. Ltd.

The General Managers (Messrs. J. D. Humphreys & Son) report as follows on the Company's business for the year ending Dec. 31st, 1910:—

Gentlemen,—We beg to lay before you a Statement of the Company's business, with a Balance Sheet for the year ending the 31st December, 1910.

The Net Profits of the Company for the twelve months under review, after paying all charges, including the salary of the General Managers, and providing for all bad and doubtful debts, and allowing for loss on subsidiary coins, amount to.....\$33,008.21

To which has to be added the balance brought forward from the previous year.....1,776.81

.....\$31,780.02

We have transferred to Profit and Loss Account "Reserve Fund to meet contingencies or for the equalization of Dividends," 25,000.00

.....\$5,780.02

From this there has to be deducted—

General Managers' Commission of 5 per cent. on the net profits for the year as per Article 80 of the Company's Articles of Association.....\$1,650.16

Remuneration of the Consulting Committee as per Article 92.....3,650.16

Leaving available for appropriation.....\$56,129.86

We propose to pay a Dividend of 3 per cent., which will absorb.....27,000.00

To write off Building Improvements, Furniture, Fittings, Utensils of Trade, Aerial Water Plant and Machinery.....25,000.00

To carry forward to 1911 account 4,129.86

.....\$56,129.86

Reserve Fund.—In addition to the transfer of \$24,000 from "Reserve Fund to meet contingencies or for the Equalization of Dividends" to Profit and Loss account, we have considered it advisable, in view of the closing of the Manila Branch, and possible closing of other branches, to transfer \$100,000 from Permanent Reserve Fund to Contingency Account to meet any losses that may arise through the sale of such branches.

Consulting Committee.

The existing Consulting Committee consists of Hon. Mr. E. Osborne, Mr. H. P. White, Mr. J. Scott-Harston and Sir Homage Moly.

Auditors.

The Company's Accounts at the Head Office have been audited by Mr. Francis Maitland and Mr. W. Hutton Potts, who offer themselves for re-election.

LIABILITIES.

Capital Account.....\$300,000.00

Reserve Fund: Permanent Reserve Fund.....\$300,000.00

Reserve Fund to meet contingencies or for the Equalization of Dividends.....25,000.00

.....\$325,000.00

Less: Transfer to Profit and Loss Account as below.....25,000.00

Transfer to Contingency Account as below.....100,000.00

.....\$200,000.00

Contingency Account to meet expected losses in Closing Branches in North China and at Manila.....100,000.00

Local and General Liabilities in London.....11,866.81

.....241,252.81

Mortgage on Section E. of Inland Lot No. 19 and the buildings thereon.....\$48,000.00

Mortgage on Kowloon Inland Lot No. 1208 and the buildings thereon.....25,000.00

.....78,000.07

Advance against San Jacinto Property, Manila, Billa Payable, Hongkong, China and Manila.....125,319.41

Unclaimed Dividends.....4,127.90

Security Deposits from Staff.....17,450.00

Profit and Loss Account: Forward from 1909.....\$1,749,622.58

.....\$1,749,622.58

Net Profit 1910.....33,008.21

.....\$1,782,630.79

Amount transferred from Reserve Fund to meet contingencies or for the equalization of Dividends.....25,000.00

.....\$1,757,630.79

.....\$1,749,622.58

.....\$1,749,622.58

ASSETS.

Total Stocks in Trade.....\$963,978.24

Building Improvements, Furniture, Fitting, and Trade Utensils at Hongkong, Manila, Canton, Amoy, Tientsin, Shanghai and Native branches:—

As per last Account.....\$154,972.95

Written off for Depreciation in May, 1910.....9,310.13

.....\$145,662.82

Added during 1910.....8,855.33

.....\$154,518.15

Aerated Water and other Machinery and Plant at Hongkong, Manila, Canton, Amoy and Shanghai:

As per last Account.....\$124,164.91

Written off for Depreciation in May, 1910.....680.67

.....\$123,484.24

Added during 1910.....12,378.65

.....\$135,862.89

Steam launches, Boats, and Water Boats.....13,512.77

.....\$149,375.66

Goods Debts due from Customers.....207,979.53

Sundry Debtors.....88,764.72

Cash in hand.....\$15,845.50

Cash at Bank.....1,484.00

Fire Insurance Premiums and Licences Unexpired.....10,347.58

Section E. of Inland Lot No. 10 and the buildings thereon.....60,000.00

Kowloon Inland Lot No. 1208 and the buildings thereon.....27,500.00

Marine Lot No. 293 and the buildings thereon As per last Account.....\$53,289.59

Expended during 1910.....27,743.45

.....\$25,546.14

San Jacinto Land and buildings, Manila.....\$4,290.85

Extra Contingency Account.....\$1,749,622.58

.....\$1,749,622.58

Profit and Loss Dr.

To Balance.....\$59,780.02

.....\$59,780.02

Contr.

By Balance from 1909 Account.....\$1,776.81

By Net Profit, Hongkong, China and Manila.....33,008.21

.....\$1,810,415.02

By Transfer of Reserve Fund to meet contingencies or for the Equalization of Dividends.....25,000.00

.....\$1,835,415.02

J. D. HUMPHREYS & SON, General Managers.

MEMORIAL DAY.

To-day, in the United States of America and all over the world where Americans are to be found, is devoted to the commemoration of the soldiers who fell in the Civil War. The graves of the departed combatants are decorated and special services are held all over the country.

In Hongkong the occasion was celebrated in time-honoured fashion by the ship's company of the U.S.S. Wilmington, who decorated the graves of American soldiers and sailors who lie buried at Happy Valley. The United States Consulate was closed in the afternoon from one o'clock. On the a.s. Rabi, the flags were half-masted. In front of the Pacific Mail S.S. Co.'s office on the Praya were displayed the American, English and German ensigns. At twelve o'clock a salute of twenty-one guns was fired from the U.S.S. Wilmington.

Still another police dog story. A bad character from Saigon who was being deported from Hongkong last night contrived to escape from custody at the wharf but was captured by a Scotch terrier belonging to Lance-Sergeant J. Ogg. The little animal held on by the man's clothing until the police came up.

A change of lights has taken place on Louis Ledge, Cebu Harbour approach, Philippines. The fixed green light has been discontinued and an intermittent white light every fifteen seconds, thus—eleven seconds, eclipsed four seconds. The light is established about 1,200 yards to the southward of the former light.

[SPECIAL ARTICLE.]

THE DRAGON BOAT RACE.

History of the Festival.

On Thursday of next week occurs the Chinese Festival of the Dragon Boat—that day being the 5th of the 5th moon. The festival is observed as a gala day by the Chinese. In Canton especially the celebrations are carried out on a most elaborate scale and are the means of attracting many thousands of visitors from Hongkong and the southern provinces.

This year, however, the Viceroy of Canton has prohibited the holding of the famous annual dragon boat race in connection with the festival on the ground that it would be a danger to the public peace, in view of the recent rising and present state of unrest in the City of Rums; for like other great celebrations in all countries, the festival draws to the city bad characters from far and near, and affrays between the criminal fraternity and the police are by no means infrequent.

In Hongkong, the dragon boat race is held at Aberdeen; and although our local event is on a much smaller scale than the Canton race, it is witnessed every year by thousands of Chinese from all parts of the Colony. The race itself is both

Weird and Barbaric.

The long narrow canoes, with curving prows, fanciful carvings, and banners flying, carrying from fifty to eighty of a crew piece, row up to the starting line to the beating of gongs and shrill yells of encouragement or defiance; and at the given signal away they speed at a pace that is truly wonderful.

The swiftly moving canoes, the gleaming paddle blades, the glistering naked bodies of the crews, the clamour of the gongs and the frenzied shouts of the rowers: all these go to make up a spectacle as exciting as it is picturesque. When the race is finished the victors are not slow to make a parade of their prowess and there is a great deal of feasting and drinking to follow.

The origin of the Dragon Boat Festival is somewhat obscured in the

Mists of Antiquity.

but tradition tells that it is connected with the commemoration of a great and good statesman, Wat Yuen of the Cho country (now known as Hunan), who flourished many centuries ago. This Wat Yuen by reason of his good qualities and of the high estimation in which he was held in the hearts of the people, was impeached by jealous and powerful enemies, and he was banished by the King of Cho to Kiangnan (now known as Kiangsu). This injustice so preyed upon the statesman's mind that in a fit of despondency he jumped into the river and drowned himself. This event happened on the 5th day of the 5th moon.

Soon after Wat Yuen's death the people of Cho began to realise very keenly the great loss they had sustained by his death and they mourned his untimely end. To keep his memory green, it became the custom to offer sacrifices on the anniversary of his death. The

Sacrificial Offerings.

consisted of rice thrown broadcast into the river. It so happened, say the records, that on the night following one of the earliest sacrifices, the spirit of Yuen appeared in dreams before certain wise men of the Cho country and complained that all the rice that had been thrown into the river for him had been eaten by the fish, leaving him none.

On the occasion of the next festival, therefore, the people made their offerings of rice into dumplings, wrapped up in leaves, so that the fish could not get at the contents. Also, they introduced the dragon boats in which

to convey the sacrificial dumplings out into the middle of the river. Before that time, ordinary small boats had been used for the purpose.

As years went on the crews of the dragon boats made a practice of racing each other to the place at which the offerings had to be cast into the river.

and so on, through the centuries, has been evolved the great Dragon Boat Festival of China with its merry-making, junketings, clang of drums and gongs and wild skirl of music. The noisy accompaniments to the festival are intended to scare away the hungry fish. On the day of the festival, paper dragon boats, gay with colours, may be found in every dwelling, as well as quantities of the sacrificial dumplings which are in due course consumed after "joss" has been paid to the memory of Wat Yuen.

This year, seeing that the dragon boat race has been proscribed in Canton, it is expected that there will be many more spectators at the Aberdeen race than has been the case in former years.

SIAMESE ROYALTIES IN HONGKONG.

On Saturday morning the Siamese Royal yacht Mahachulakri arrived in Hongkong from Bangkok, having on board Her Majesty the Queen Mother of Siam with two young Princes of the Blood who are going to Europe, by way of Siberia, to complete their education. The Royal yacht was escorted by a small Siamese gunboat. At nine o'clock a Royal Salute was fired by the land battery in honour of the distinguished visitors: the U.S.S. Wilmington dressed ship.

The party includes, besides the Queen Mother and the young Princes, H.R.H. the Princess of Siam, Lady-in-Waiting; fifteen Ladies-in-Waiting, the Siamese Minister to Paris and his wife; H.R.H. Prince Devawongse, Minister for Foreign Affairs; H.R.H. Prince Narits, Dr. P. Aprasit; H. E. Rear Admiral Phya Rajawongse, aide-de-camp, Mr. Luang Sunthorn, of the Foreign Office, with secretaries to the Minister, pages and female attendants; also eighteen young students who are going with the Princes to Europe.

Soon after the arrival of the Mahachulakri, Captain P. H. Taylor, A. D. C. to H.E. the Governor, Sir Frederick Lugard, went on board the yacht and conveyed to Her Majesty the Queen Mother and the Royal party His Excellency's welcome to the Colony and condolences in the bereavement they had sustained in the death of H.M. King Chulalongkorn. On behalf of the Governor, Captain Taylor also extended to Her Majesty and suite an invitation to accept the hospitality of Government House.

Her Majesty, however, intimating that she is desirous of remaining strictly incognito during her stay in the Colony and gracefully declined the offer of a guard of honour and the usual celebrations attendant upon an official landing. H.M. the Queen Mother remained on board the Royal yacht to-day and will not come ashore until to-morrow afternoon, when the landing will be purely private one. During Her Majesty's stay in Hongkong, she will reside at "The Grove," in Macdonnell Road, belonging to Dr. G. P. Jordan.

The young Princes, with the other students, will leave for the North by the Pacific Mail s.s. Korea to-morrow afternoon and will travel overland by Siberia to Europe.

This morning H.R.H. Prince Devawongse, Minister for Foreign Affairs, and several members of the Royal suite came ashore about ten o'clock at Blake Pier, where special chairs were in waiting, and visited various places of interest in the city. The Minister and suite all wore European dress, with mourning bands on their sleeves and tops.

The arrangements for entertaining the Royal party are in the hands of Mr. J. H. N. Mody, who is acting for his father, Sir Hormusjee Mody, at the Siamese Consulate.

A London cablegram says the Government has promised to reduce to half price the cost of cables, also to make cheaper the foreign parcels post.

SUPREME COURT.

An Absent Plaintiff.

On Monday at the Supreme Court, before Mr. Justice Gompertz, the case was called, in which Fung Tai alias Fung Tai Koo sued the Yuen Yuen firm, to recover the sum of \$348 alleged to be due under a building contract.

Mr. Ho appeared for the defendant, but the plaintiff was not in court.

Mr. Ho formally moved that the case should be struck out. His Lordship: Supposing the man has made a mistake and turns up at 10.30!

Mr. Ho: Will your Lordship give me judgment with leave to the plaintiff to apply.

His Lordship: I will give judgment with costs suspended for one hour.

COMMERCIAL.

Hongkong.

Messrs. E. S. Kadoorie & Co. Messrs. E. S. Kadoorie & Co. present their weekly report: It states that, business during the week ending yesterday has been interrupted owing to Empire Day holiday. Transactions have been somewhat spasmodic in consequence.

Rubber.—Fine hard Para is quoted from London 4.5 per lb. and shares are fairly steady at last reported levels. Singapore continues dull, and Tronols are quoted round about last week's rates. A telegram was received on Thursday from Singapore, advising that the Sandycroft Rubber Company have declared a final dividend of \$150 (making 175 per cent. for the year).

Freight Circular. Messrs. Lamke and Rogge, ship and freight brokers, in their freight circular state that so far as Southern freights are concerned the fortnight under review has brought no improvement whatsoever.—Hardly any freights, worth having, remain on the market at the close.

Saigon-Hongkong.—There is no change for the better to report yet, and a hand to mouth business only has again been done by "regular liners." Although the local rice market has improved in the course of last week, the Saigon values are still above the parity of Hongkong, and very little disposition is consequently shown for tonnage engagements. The latest private estimates are that exports of rice, brokens and bran for 1911 will be 30 to 40 per cent. less than last year, say 700,000 to 800,000 tons instead of 1,000,000 tons. According to statistics this year's exports up to last month amount to total 253,586 tons against 345,900 same period of last year. Quotation stands for May to June shipment No. 2 white round sifted \$5.16 per picul of 13 lbs. gross, f.o.b. Saigon against \$4.38 same time last year. Total exports this season are 75,490 tons.

The demand remains good, and if the above estimates are correct, the export season may end earlier than usual.

The North reports that "outsiders" are scarce, but on the other hand there are but few inquiries. The regular liners are still doing fairly well, but we understand that the export of rice from Changsha, Siangnan and Hankow is to be prohibited from the 31st of this month.

Shanghai.

Shanghai and Hongkong Wharf Co., Ltd. 6 per cent. debentures at Tls. 100 cash.

Shanghai Mutual Telephone Co., Ltd. 6 per cent. debentures at Tls. 103 cash.

Anglo-Dutch (Java) Plantations, Ltd. Tls. 1.1-4 cash.

Gula-Kalumpang Rubber Estates, Ltd. Tls. 13.1-2 cash.

Batu Anann (Johore) Rubber Estate, Ltd. Tls. 1.3-4 cash.

Dominion Rubber Co., Ltd. Tls. 27 cash.

Samagaga Rubber Co., Ltd. 0.50 Tl. cents cash.

Padang Rubber Tls. 7.00 cash.

Shanghai Mutual Telephone Co., Ltd. Tls. 65 cash.

Shanghai Land Investment Co., Ltd. Tls. 95 cash.

Mr. R. C. Lehmann.—No man who has had any experience of life desires that everyone should agree with him on every detail of all questions.

PIRACY IN HONGKONG WATERS.

A Serious Situation.

Whilst the Hongkong Chamber of Commerce and kindred bodies are clamouring for the better protection of merchant ships from the depredations of pirates on the waterways of the southern provinces of China, it appears that our own Colony is behindhand in putting its best efforts forward to extirpate the piratical hordes who are known to be existent in Hongkong and who only await opportunity to put their thieving propensities into operation.

Not long ago the Police Department advertised for sale one of their launches which had been in use for harbour patrol purposes and for taking out reliefs and rations to the out-stations such as Shatin and Taiipo. With the cession of the New Territory, one would have thought that an augmentation rather than a depletion of the police launch flotilla should have taken place. But the opposite has been proved to be the case.

In the Mira Bay neighbourhood there have been several piracies reported of late, and it would appear as though the pirates have become audacious in their villainy owing to the inability of the police boats to combat their nefarious expeditions.

One of the latest piracies reported concerns the looting of a trading junk, No. 1910, which was on a voyage from Pinglo to Hongkong when, near Fung Head, in the neighbourhood of Mira Bay, she was boarded by ten men who came alongside in a fishing junk. The pirates were armed with revolvers and daggers. One of them also carried a stick of dynamite with which he threatened the trading junk people, crying out that he would blow up the vessel if she were not brought to. In fear of their lives the crew of the trading junk furlled the sails and, the pirates coming aboard, they were driven below while the unwelcome visitors ransacked the ship. The hatches were nailed down upon the crew. When they emerged some six hours afterwards the robbers had gone, taking away property in the shape of clothing, bedding and salt fish, to the value of \$53.

There seems to be little hope of the pirates being brought to book.

CHINESE COMPOSITORS' GUILD.

We learn that the object of this guild is to enable the members thereof to get as high a wage as possible, whilst doing the least work possible! We trust those who think the Chinese are made of clay, different from that from which the rest of us are made, will admit, that at least the members of this particular guild are made of common clay.

The tendency is to protect the lazy and indolent, and in so doing lower the standard rather than to raise it. The compositors of the "Telegraph" have of late been speculating as to how soon they will be able to enforce a new regulation, to the effect that they will "set" only half the copy they did formerly; if it works here the guild will apply the same tactics and regulations, to the other newspapers in the Colony. Those in the employ of Europeans work for eight hours a day, six days a week. These compositors working for Chinese employers serve their masters, for the same wage or less, for a day of ten or twelve hours, for seven days a week. We fall so easily!

Last Friday afternoon His Excellency presented trophies to the winning teams of the Hongkong Schools Football League, at Government House.—Senior Competition—Schools' Shield—St. Joseph's College. Junior Competition—Governor's Cup—(presented by H. E. Sir Frederick Lugard)—Wantsai School. Each member of the winning teams received a small shield with his name engraved on it. Tea was afterwards served on the north verandah of Government House.

THE POLICE AND MOTORS.

The Government, in order to control the motors, has rightly put into effect a police regulation restricting motor traffic to certain streets and localities, limited the speed of motor cars, defining definitely at what speed they may travel in the various districts, licensed these cars and insisted that each car shall be driven by a competent, licensed driver. The fee for the car license is \$24—that for the driver \$10; \$34 per annum for car and driver. To all these restrictions and regulations no car owner objects or demurs. What the car owner would like to know is, what will the police do for him? His car may be damaged and broken by falling into a hole in the road or street because that hole is not marked or made in any way conspicuous, save only as it is emphasized, and made apparent by the car in which one may be riding, slipping into it gracefully or otherwise, there to remain till hoisted out. It is wonderful when one reflects upon what may happen in this Colony, and yet pass with but little adverse comment. Speaking of holes in the road, reminds us that on one occasion many years ago whilst we were driving a horse and trap up the garden road, about seven o'clock one evening, the horse, a very sensible one, stopped suddenly and refused to proceed. Upon investigation it was found, that a ditch had been dug two feet deep and quite as wide, across the entire road, to permit some pipe to be laid or repaired; there was no light, no flag; just a ditch. The question was, who would have been responsible had the horse stepped into it and broken his leg, or had we been riding instead of driving, and our neck been broken, to whom should our heirs have looked for consolation or monetary compensation? There are at the moment—or were a few days ago—two nasty holes where the road has caved in, on the road leading past the plague hospital at Kennedy Town, the holes are side by side, and if you are lucky as well as observant you pass over one and by the other, and not into them; you cannot drive around them.

When a small urchin hangs on to the top of your motor, and many of his friends join him and they smash, by means of the combined weight this same top, who is responsible? If you club him, and he suffers therefrom, are you responsible? As one is about to start the car and you, for reasons of your own, throw in the reverse which happens to surprise and catch unawares the eight or ten urchins hanging on to the rear, and they are knocked down, one may get under a wheel and be killed, is it manslaughter? Heretofore, though unable to see these boys, we have been lucky and killed none. Should these boys, or even one of them hang on longer than the rest and be carried some distance till speed is attained, he must sooner or later, become tired and fall or drop off, and because of the speed of the car and his lack of education in alighting from moving vehicles, falls on his head or face as he must, the thud will be heard and may crack his skull. Who is responsible? The correct answer we know not—we do know, however, that the police can, if they will, help in these matters, but will they? If a few of these boys were arrested and given the birch, this dangerous practice would soon be broken up. The picture has not been exaggerated or overdrawn, save only as regards the deaths and cracked skulls, all the rest has happened. We mention it because we desire to prevent the worst happening, and it will happen, unless the police assist in breaking up these boyish pranks. That the higher officials in the Police Department, as at present constituted, desire and are willing and anxious to serve the public in any and every way possible, we know as we have seen evidence of this desire, but in going down the line, one should evince no surprise when a duffer or ignorant "bobbie" is encountered, for there are too many such.

CANTON NEWS.

Bank Theft.

[THE "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT.]

Canton, May 28.

Some days ago the Canton Water Police, with the aid of an informer, effected the capture of a man, Wong, who was formerly the manager of a Chinese firm in Yokohama, and who had absconded with a large sum of money belonging to the Yokohama branch of a well-known foreign bank. The Tantai of the Constabulary has now begged the Canton Viceroy to communicate with the British Consul at Shanghai, and ask him to inform the foreign bank in question to have the sum of two thousand five hundred dollars a reward which has been offered by the bank for the apprehension and arrest of the fugitive, handed to the Chinese officials, so that the informer may be rewarded. His Excellency has written to the British Consul about the matter, and has instructed the Tantai of the Constabulary to order the Magistrate of Nankai to try the prisoner, and force him to produce the money belonging to the bank.

To Protect Foreign Engineers.

Mr. Jien Tien Yaw, the President of the Yuet-Han Railway, has reported to His Excellency the Viceroy that the railway has to pass through many villages and land, work on the line has been, and is still being, interrupted, through the agitation of the innocent and ignorant peasants. The President is afraid that the native malefactors may take advantage of this to create trouble, and commit robbery. As foreign engineers are employed on the railway, and are stationed in different sections, they are liable to be attacked and robbed by the miscreants. Mr. Jien requests His Excellency to instruct the local authorities to give the foreigners every protection. H.E. has accordingly instructed the local civil and military officials to despatch more troops to the different sections of the Railway to protect the foreign engineers.

Petition to Alter Bankruptcy Laws.

When a bank or commercial house fails in Canton, its liabilities to the public are not as fairly treated as those to the Government. In other words, the assets of the bankrupt will be held in paying off the Government funds before attention is given to the debts owed by the insolvent to the public or merchants. In the case of a tenant's failure, generally his landlord has to suffer, as the house occupied by him will be sealed up by the government, and pending the settlement of the case the landlord is not allowed to get a new tenant. Alternatively, when a landlord is in financial straits, and summoned, the house occupied by his tenant, will be sealed with all its furniture, etc. or if the house be occupied as a shop, all stocks stored therein will also be sealed up by the officials. The Canton Chamber of Commerce has now taken up the matter, and sought measures of redress. A petition has been drawn up and presented to the Ministry of Agriculture, Industry and Commerce. In the petition, the chamber begs that, in future, the liabilities of a bankrupt firm or bank, to the Government, to the public, and to foreigners, should be fairly and equally treated, and dividends should be distributed pro rata, and that properties of a landlord should be distinguished from those belonging to his tenant, or vice versa in case of bankruptcy. It is generally believed that the petition will win the approval of the Ministry of Agriculture, Industry and Commerce.

MR. W. F. TAYLOR'S DEATH.

Later news to hand regarding the death of Mr. W. F. Taylor, of the Naval Yard, Hongkong, shows that he succumbed to an attack of dysentery. The body was buried in the Gulf of Siam, the captain officiating at the service.

BOXING.

Kenny v. Carlson.

"You Muft."

The announcement, made in the "Telegraph" on Friday last that Kenny and Mellvain would not fight, created much disappointment in sporting circles, not only in Hongkong, but in the Philippines, where the coloured man is now staying. Mellvain has himself to blame for the abandonment of the contest; his demands were most unreasonable. Another cable from Manila to Kenny is in the following terms:—"You muft articles signed few days Dennis Irvine want promoting take time." The first two words whether spoken in jest or earnest are certainly not calculated to breed the best of feeling, and Kenny is doubtful which way to take them.

Carlson Accepts.

The interpretation of the message is that Dennis and Irvine wish to promote the match here in addition to stipulating their terms. Kenny lost no time in searching out another man whom he could fight, and through the instrumentality of Mr. A. Harper, he will meet Carlson, who is the champion wrestler of the Philippines and who recently received his discharge from the Army. On Friday we gave the terms—a \$1,200 purse, given by Mr. Harper and expenses of \$150 each man—and these were communicated to Carlson.

Carlson has accepted and everything, except referee and judges, has been fixed. The match will take place in the Belle View Skating Rink on June 22nd.

A Solatium.

For the giving up of the fight there is a solatium in the Kenny-Carlson contest, which, without doubt, will be of great magnitude. The match will be one of 20 rounds, previous to which there will be three smaller fights of ten, six and four rounds each. Carlson has asked that he can train in Manila owing to the difficulty in getting over his management, and up to the last six days he will stay in the Philippines. He will then either train at the Belle View or in Manila.

Kenny has not yet taken up his preparations, but will do so at the end of this week. His headquarters will be at the V.R.O. It now rests with the two men to arrange their referee and judges. Kenny and his management have suggested an officer from the Navy and an officer from the Army and Mr. W. S. Bailey, a civilian. This, of course, is subject to the consent of Carlson.

Will Mellvain Challenge Winner?

The result of the arranging of this match is the irrevocable decision that Kenny will not fight Mellvain, though, he pointed out, there is nothing to prevent him from challenging the winner of the Kenny-Carlson contest. "If you win and Mellvain issues a challenge will you accept?" we asked. "Yes," said Kenny. It is evident from the attitude of the people in Manila that Mellvain would have liked to meet Kenny, but on the other hand the terms demanded were prohibitive. If we may judge events from a close knowledge we think that Kenny and Mellvain will yet fight.

SALE OF THE "ASIA."

The sale by auction of the wrecked Pacific Mail Steamer Asia as she lies on Finger Rock drew a crowd of Chinese to the rooms of Messrs. Hopkins, Dunn and Company at Shanghai on May 23rd. The ship and cargo were sold in different lots, and bidding was quite spirited, those making bids coming from the coast ports, Wenshow, Ningpo, Foochow, etc. The steamer started at Taels 1,000, and went up to Taels 8,200, when she was knocked down to Chinese buyers from Foochow. The cargo was started at Taels 500, and Shanghai buyers ultimately had it knocked down to them for Taels 2,800, the total price gained thus being Taels 11,000.

At all events, China never seems to have any trouble in borrowing all the money it needs.

SUPREME COURT.

The Charter Party Case.

An Important Shipping Decision.

An interesting decision was given by his Lordship the Chief Justice at the Full Court Tuesday morning, in the matter of the arbitration concerning a charter party between the Java-China-Japan Line and Olaf Wijk and Co., China Agencies, Ltd. The arbitration case had been heard and a special case stated. Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., (instructed by Mr. J. Scott Harston), appeared for the charterers, the Java-China-Japan Line; and Mr. Eldon Potter (instructed by Mr. G. Hastings), for Olaf Wijk and Co.

His Lordship's Decision.

This Lordship, in the course of his decision, said:—This is a special case stated by the arbitrators in an arbitration between the Java, China and Japan Line and Messrs. Olaf Wijk and Co. Certain facts were agreed upon between the parties as to which, down to No. 6, I have nothing to say, but as to 7 and 8 I must point out that they are not facts agreed upon; they deal with a certain procedure which has been agreed upon between the parties: (1) That the Court is to decide who is entitled to the costs of the arbitration; and (2) that the Court shall give judgment in the matter without reference back to the arbitrators—so that the arbitrators pass on to the Court the whole of the reference except as to certain findings of fact.

Legal Explanation.

The point did not occur to me during the argument, but it is advisable that I should mention it because I have almost no doubt at all that this cannot be done for the simple reason that the Court cannot assume jurisdiction to decide a case by consent of parties unless it is regularly invested in the matter with the powers inherent to a Court. But, obviously enough, when it comes to the statement of questions on the facts found, the character of the case stated alters, and practically all the questions which arise in the case as I have considered it are included in the questions propounded, subject always, however, to the reference of the question of costs to the Court which are within the sole jurisdiction of the arbitrators.

No Express Authority.

Having said this for guidance in the future, I shall deal with the case stated, and in the matter of costs I shall, the parties consenting, deal with them as I think the arbitrators should have dealt with them on my findings on the questions of law. First, is the declaration that the vessel is insurable as a first class risk a condition precedent, or is it a covenant for the breach of which the charterer may be compensated in damages? There seems to be no express authority on the point, but a priori considerations point to the conclusion that it is a condition precedent. A charterer does not want a ship which is a second class risk; shipowners are sure to raise difficulties; may have to pay extra premium; may refuse to ship altogether.

A Condition Precedent.

If an A1 ship is on the berth at the same time they will ship by her, and so on through a long string of reasons which will occur to anyone. That is the condition in which the charterers the vessel, and he would not take it unless that condition is fulfilled. Put this the other way: if the owner covenants that the ship is A1, how can they, when it turns out to be a second class risk, say "Oh, well! It does not matter. Damages will meet the case." The practical difficulties in the way of assessing the damages itself shows that they cannot. Therefore I hold that this was a condition precedent. The charter was for a year; it is knowledge which the owners must be assumed to have that a time charter for a year must cover many voyages, that insurances will be effected on each voyage, and therefore that on every occasion when insurances are likely to be effected the vessel must be insurable as a first class risk. What are the rights of the charterers when it becomes known to them that the condition has been broken? They may rescind the contract. They must do it at once, but this manifestly must allow for time for the knowledge to reach them, if in the circumstances the refusal to in-

sure as a first class risk has occurred abroad. But may they postpone the actual cancellation of the charter until the end of a voyage on which the ship then is? Will this be an immediate rescission, or will it be a waiver of their right to rescind? There is no decision that I can find bearing on this question. The only question, therefore, in the absence of express authority is whether the charterers were within their rights in what they did. I think they were. The ship was on a voyage, they gave notice at once, but the postponement of the cancellation till the conclusion of the then voyage seems to be reasonable from the point of view of all parties; it is not an arbitrary period, but one which will prevent very complicated questions arising afterwards. Then there is another point. It was argued very strongly that "When a contract has been partly performed and the consideration for a promise in part received, that promise—

Must Generally be Performed, although in different conditions from those anticipated; the remedy then is in damages." But it is clear that if I am right in my view that there is such a thing as a continuing condition precedent, then the principle above referred to cannot apply, for the idea of such a continuing condition involves the part performance of a contract. The questions submitted to arbitration are these:—(1) Whether the owners are liable to pay the charterers any sums for premium paid on the insurance of the cargo of the said vessel; (2) Whether the charterers have terminated the charter; (3) Whether they were entitled to terminate it; (4) Whether, if they were not entitled to terminate it, they are indebted to the owners for damages for breach of the charter party; (5) Whether, if they have not terminated the charter, they are entitled to terminate it. As I have said, I think that in normal circumstances the Java Line had a right to cancel the charter party on the termination of the voyage the ship was then on. I do not think this was affected by the first part of the correspondence; both the parties had expressed their confidence in the vessel, and the charter party being then running, the condition may be said to have continued. But the position of affairs entirely alters on February 8th. Both parties seem to have abandoned their

Attitude of Confidence

and come to an understanding as to the sale of the ship. That being so, the case seems to me to change its character altogether, and the right to cancel was gone. The facts are almost the same in principle as in the recent arbitration case between Sander, Wiener and Co. and the Wing On. If you have a legal right you must exercise it when the occasion arises. You cannot come to an understanding to do something else—whether it be to submit other questions to arbitration, as in that case, or to arrange for some other mode of settling the dispute, as in this case—and afterwards revert to your legal right. Therefore I answer three in the negative. Next, did they terminate the charter party? It is made clear by Messrs. Ewens and Harston's letter that the letter of 22nd February was not to be taken as a termination of fact. It is then a question of fact whether on the return of the Victoria from the voyage in question the Java Line can then be said to have

Carried Out Their Intention.

and have broken the charter. As to this I am in the dark as to the facts, as a correspondent ends with the letter of 27th March and the cargo would have been discharged by 3rd April. In the meantime the arbitration had been set on foot so that I do not quite see how the arbitrators could have decided this question. But here, Messrs. Ewens and Harston's letter of 22nd March comes in. "If the arbitrators hold that our clients were not entitled to give the said notice, then our clients will carry on the charter." I hold that in the circumstances they were not entitled, therefore they carry on the charter. The arbitration has taken longer than was anticipated, but as the parties were reasonable enough to go to arbitration, I presume that they have not been so unreasonable as to allow the vessel to remain idle.

If they carry on there has been no breach of the charter party and consequently no damage for breach, subject, of course, to the intervening period from 3rd April to the present time. With regard to five, I think they are not entitled to terminate the contract. But with regard to one, a condition precedent though it gives, when broken a right to rescind, does not thereby preclude damages being given if the charter is not rescinded. Therefore I answer this question in the affirmative. I have no reason to doubt that the excess premium has been paid as alleged, but documentary evidence should be adduced for the satisfaction of the Registrar. Now as to costs, how does the matter stand? The Java Line claimed something to which they were entitled, and

It Was Refused.

This led them to claim something to which they were not entitled. I think the most equitable thing in the circumstances, more especially as there had been some arrangement made to sell the ship, is that each party should pay his own costs throughout, and divide the costs of the arbitration.

Mr. Potter: Your Lordship means that we both pay our costs throughout, including the arbitration?

His Lordship: I have no jurisdiction whatever; I only do it by the consent of the parties.

Mr. Potter: And your Lordship holds that they have to carry on the charter. It was expressly stated in open Court that since the 3rd April the charter was in fact terminated.

His Lordship: Subject of course to arbitration going on.

Mr. Potter: I don't think that was originally intended.

Mr. Pollock: There is the reference to the Registrar as to damages.

His Lordship: I think the amount of the money paid as extra premium should be proved. I think some documentary evidence should be produced.

Mr. Potter informed the Court that the vessel has been chartered again, on the statement made by his learned friend that the charter had in fact been terminated.

His Lordship, in answer to further argument, said he thought it would be best for Court to refer the matter to the Registrar, and then other matters which they had to mention could be brought up in Chambers.

Appellate Jurisdiction.

A Question of Security.

In the Supreme Court this morning before the Chief Justice Sir P. Pigott and Mr. Justice Gompertz, an appeal was heard in the case of Harrison Midwood & Walter Geo. Vaughan Robinson and the Robinson Piano Co., Ltd.

The appeal was from an order made by the Chief Justice on April 28th, that the plaintiff should not be required to give security for costs to be incurred in connection with the commission to England to take evidence, might be varied. It was also asked that the order, which directed the plaintiff to execute a blank transfer to the Registrar of the shares held by the plaintiff in the company, as security for the sum of \$3,700, the amount of the security including the costs of the commission, be varied, and that the plaintiff be ordered to furnish security for the costs of the commission and that the amount thereof be referred to the Registrar for his report. It was also asked that the plaintiff might be ordered to furnish cash security, or other better security, than the shares in the defendant company as security for the defendant's costs in the action, including the amount of the costs of the Commission as fixed by the Registrar.

The Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., supported the appeal on behalf of the defendant and Mr. C. G. Alabaster, Acting Attorney-General, appeared on behalf of the respondent, the plaintiff in the action.

An Objection.

Mr. Alabaster: This is my friend's appeal but I have a preliminary objection to take. The objection is that this being an appeal as to costs only, leave to appeal should have been obtained before it was brought.

The Chief Justice: But this is an appeal as to security as to

Mr. Alabaster: It is an appeal as to a matter which is in the discretion of the judge. His Lordship: No.

Mr. Alabaster proceeded to argue his point when

His Lordship said: This is an order in chambers as to costs.

Mr. Alabaster: I should say there was no appeal at all, but certainly not without leave.

Mr. Alabaster's objection was not upheld and Mr. Pollock proceeded with his case.

He said that this was an appeal from that part of the Chief Justice's order under which the plaintiff should not be required to give security for the costs to be incurred in connection with the

Proposed Commission

to take evidence in England. The second point was from that part of the order that the defendant should take certain shares in the defendant's company as security for the sum of \$3,700 being the amount of additional costs of the commission. On February 22nd of this year Messrs. Brutton and Holt for the defendants applied to the Court for an order directing that a commission should issue for the examination viva voce of witnesses in the action in England. It was very important that their Lordships should perceive the attitude taken up by the plaintiff in the matter. The plaintiff desired to join in the commission, and his solicitors consented to the ordinary order being made, that the costs of the commission should be costs of the case.

On March 17th Messrs. Brutton and Holt replied agreeing to that and agreed that it was unnecessary to take Counsel into chambers in the matter. On the same date there was an order filed in the Court with reference to the commission. The order was made and filed giving the plaintiff

Absolutely identical rights with those conferred upon the defendants. The plaintiff equally with the defendant could examine any witness, under the commission, whom he desired. It was very important to remember that the plaintiff had left the Colony for home and there was absolutely no necessity for him to return. There was no necessity for him to take what would be an expensive step, viz., to come out to Hongkong and back again solely for the purpose of giving evidence in the action. All the evidence which the plaintiff desired to give himself under the commission, he could give, any witness whom he desired could be examined at home and any transaction or alleged transaction in the statement of claim, could be investigated and there was not the smallest necessity for the plaintiff's

Setting His Foot

in the colony again. He submitted that, under the circumstances of the present case, not to give security for costs in the action would amount to saying that even although the defendant may succeed all along the line, they will not ultimately get the costs of the commission, because with an absent plaintiff the defendant is without security, why should the shareholders in the defendant Co., as a condition to being allowed a commission, be ordered to run the risk of losing the heavy costs of a commission? If the plaintiff were not ordered to put up security for the cost of the commission as well as the other costs, it would be tantamount to putting the shareholders in the defendant company at a disadvantage. It would be putting them in such a position as that where a defendant was sued by a plaintiff, who did not live within the jurisdiction, and came within the colony for the purpose of launching his action.

Mr. Alabaster said that the position was this. The defendant went to England owning a number of shares in the defendant company which bore his name. He made representations to Colonel Midwood, the plaintiff, with the intention that he should buy a large number of those shares. The plaintiff would not buy the shares

Merely on the Representation that they were worth so much, but wanted the defendant to get the articles of association of the company changed, so that he could have a certain amount of control because under the existing articles nobody save Robinson could do anything. Robinson had two alternatives. Either he

could wind up the company and form a new one or else he could change the existing articles. Plaintiff bought shares on the condition that he should be made a director, with proper articles of association. Col Midwood was not made a director as promised, the articles of association were not changed, nor did he receive any dividend with respect to the shares which he had bought.

Mr. Alabaster continued that the defendant subsequently issued 105 debentures at \$1,000 each. He understood he issued 50 of these shares to himself, and the others, as they alleged, to nominees of himself.

The Puisne Judge—I have read these affidavits shortly. Why are you reading them now?

Mr. Alabaster: Because my friend stated that Colonel Midwood could give his evidence before a commission, and would not come back here. I hope to show that the nature of the action is such that if he did not come back here, as he has always said he would, both by affidavit and otherwise, so much comment would be made of that fact that his chances of success would be

Very Much Diminished.

Your Lordships have to take into consideration what the man is. It is stated that he is a Colonel in the Army, and retired. It is admitted that he brought a similar action to this in England; that he and other people made similar complaints against Robinson. These actions dragged on owing to the action of the defendant. He was in England when the actions were commenced, and after that the defendant came to this colony.

Mr. Pollock:—This is not on affidavit.

Mr. Alabaster:—I am not suggesting that he did wrong in coming to the colony. The result of his coming here would mean about two months' delay between every stage of the action in England, because communication had to pass between the defendant and his solicitor.

His Lordship:—I don't put much regard on the fact whether the Colonel returns or not, or whether he gives his evidence in England. The point we have is that the two parties consented to the order.

Mr. Pollock: Colonel Midwood's presence here is not equivalent to \$4,000 to the Registrar. I understand the case was stayed at home. There was no dragging on.

Mr. Alabaster said it was a fact that Colonel Midwood did stay the actions at home, and came out here to start the action.

Their Lordships reserved their decision.

SIAMESE ROYALTIES IN HONGKONG.

Landing of the Queen Mother.

The two young Siamese Princes, H.R.H. Prince Chuladit and H.R.H. Prince Prajantip, who with the Queen Mother of Siam arrived in Hongkong on Saturday on the Royal yacht Mahachakri, sailed by the s.s. Korea on Sunday afternoon for Shanghai, whence they will travel via Vladivostok across Siberia for Europe. The Princes are under the escort of Prince and Princess Bovardaj, and are accompanied by the following students who are also going to finish their education in Europe:—Luang Visaraj, Bhannabhai, Traidit, Dhup, Rajada, Nabh, Amara, Nakhath, Vivat, Singara, Hak, Sodh, Wan, and Chuan.

At Shanghai the party will stay at the Astor House Hotel. They will travel to Vladivostok by a steamer of the Russian Volunteer Fleet. There, a special car will be attached to the International Car Company's express to convey the party to Moscow.

At five o'clock the Queen Mother and her suite landed at Bluko Pier, where chairs were in waiting, and proceeded to "The Grove," Macdonnell Road, where they will reside until the 3rd of June. The landing was purely unofficial, Her Majesty having expressed the desire that there should be no guard of honour or salute-firing such as generally mark the arrival of Royalty in our midst. A great many spectators witnessed the landing of the Royal party. The Queen Mother and suite will sail on the Mahachakri on the 3rd of June.

HONGKONG AND CANTON PRISONERS.

Regulations Drawn Up.

When H.E. the Canton Viceroy took up his seals of office, he found that there were some obstacles in the arrangements which had been arrived at between the British Consul at Shumoen, and a former Viceroy regarding the extradition of prisoners from Hongkong to Canton. During the last visit of H.E. Sir Frederick Lugard, His Excellency is alleged to have promised the Viceroy that he would revise the arrangements in connection with the delivery of prisoners to the Chinese Government. Some time ago, Taotai Ngai Hon, Court Councillor, and former Director of the Canton-Kowloon Railway (Chinese Section), was dispatched to Hongkong by the Viceroy to consult with the Governor over the revision of the arrangements for sending back prisoners to Canton. The Taotai has now submitted a report to His Excellency the Viceroy, of his negotiations with the Governor, copies of correspondence exchanged between him and the Colonial Secretary, and a list of the new regulations governing the extradition of prisoners, and the dispatch of detectives from Canton to Hongkong, or vice versa. The Viceroy has carefully considered the new arrangements, and found them amply practicable. His Excellency has instructed the Taotai of the Constabulary to go to Hongkong with Taotai Ngai Hon, and personally discuss the new measures with the Supt. of Police. His Excellency the Canton Viceroy has appointed prospective Magistrate Ng Kwong Chung as special deputy, to be permanently stationed in Hongkong in charge of the affairs of sending prisoners from the Colony to Canton, and of direct communication with the Hongkong Authorities regarding the same. The Viceroy has instructed the officials in charge of the apprehending and capturing Bureau to notify the local authorities of the different places in the Province, the naval authorities, and the military authorities commanding the garrison that, in future, if they want to dispatch detectives and informers to Hongkong, they must report same to the Bureau which, in turn, will inform the Special Deputy stationed in Hongkong. The following is a list of the new regulations freely translated:—

(A.) Both the Hongkong and Canton Governments shall hereby send respectively, a police detective aboard the steamers plying between the two places on the eve of their departures daily. The police-detectives shall not be allowed to remain on the same steamers every day.

(B.) The Supt. of Police in Hongkong and the Taotai of the Constabulary in Canton shall exchange correspondence or telegrams on cases of criminal offences. Should these criminals be apprehended coming by the exact steamer or steamers to Hongkong from Canton, or vice versa, the Supt. of Police, or the Taotai of the Constabulary shall telegraph the descriptions or features of the same criminals for their apprehension.

(C.) The Canton government undertakes to extradite prisoners for minor offences, or for offences punishable by death, as under section A. of Article 7 of the Hongkong Extradition Ordinance, passed in the year of 1889; and to deal with them after their extradition to Canton under whatever measure thereafter decided upon and enforced by the Provincial government.

(D.) The Canton government can either engage the Assistant Crown Solicitor of Hongkong to prosecute, to whom a fixed fee should be paid by the Government, in question for such service; or engage any other solicitor practising in this Colony to represent the Chinese government in extradition cases, who should likewise be paid.

(E.) Whenever the Canton government dispatches police detectives, or private detectives, or informers to Hongkong, information should be previously made to the Supt. of Police, so as to help those dispatched to Hongkong in their duty. The police-detectives, or private detectives, or informers (from Canton) shall report their arrival at Hongkong to the Supt. of Police.

COMMERCIAL.

Shanghai Trade Report.

Messrs. Nool Murray & Co.'s last report on the Shanghai piece goods trade says:—

The market is decidedly quiet, so far as fresh transactions go, buyers being very chary about paying the high prices holders are asking in consequence of the very strong attitude of the home markets. But what with the forward purchases still unclosed and the ample supplies offered at the regular weekly auctions, there seems to be no trouble in satisfying the demand, and private sellers find it difficult to attract any adequate attention to their holdings. These, it is true, consist to a large extent of consignments of miscellaneous descriptions very hard to dispose of in competition with well known brands, and generally in too small quantities to make it worth the while of the private native operators to try and find a market for. The greater part of the goods coming in under old chops are already sold to arrive, and are mostly taken away as soon as discharged from the ship. This promises to be the chief feature of the trade this year, and recently has even extended to American makes.

Outports.

There is no special or further news from the out-ports, the general complaints of the dearth of rice being partly offset by the almost universal satisfaction that is expressed concerning the prospects of the spring harvest, but even that is powerless to allay the deep-seated discontent that is manifest all over the country.

The tea season has commenced with considerable promise, and so far the weather has been most favourable for the silk crop, which should largely help towards better trade conditions generally, but any actual improvement must be deferred until after the settling day.

BOXING.

Stanton v. Capham.

Rod Stanton, who lost to Lewis on points in a 25 round contest in January last, has returned to Hongkong from Manila. In the Philippines he has had a successful season and drew with Bollew in a ten-round fight at the Olympic Club. The opinion of the audience on that occasion was that the decision should have been in favour of Stanton. Since his arrival in Hongkong he has not lost much time in arranging another match, through Mr. Nicol, who is staying at the Imperial Hotel. His opponent will be Capham, late of the Hongkong Police, a boxer who has made no small reputation in the East.

Capham's Qualifications.

Capham is a trifle heavier than Stanton, weighing 148 pounds against 140. Capham, it will be remembered, about 18 months ago fought J. Forbes at the V. R. C. and won on a foul in the first round. Since that fight Capham has been in the capable hands of Lewis, and has improved considerably. On more than one occasion he has brought Lewis to his knees whilst sparring with him, coolly remarking, "I didn't think I was hitting hard." The ex-constable has a wonderful punch with both hands. He will certainly give Stanton a good fight.

Articles Signed: Value of Purse.

Articles were signed at the Imperial Hotel on Saturday. A purse valued \$1,000 will be put up, \$750 of which will become the property of the winner and the loser will be the recipient of the remainder. The contest will be a 20 rounds one, and will take place at the Victoria Skating Rink, Des Vaux Road, on Saturday, June 24th, at 9.15 p.m. The preliminaries will be arranged in a few days.

It is announced from Saigon that Japan has placed a contract there recently for the supply of three hundred thousand tons of rice. All the mills are as busy as possible so as to fulfil the contract within the stipulated time.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Military Contribution.

The following is a report of the continuation of the Legislative Council, held on Thursday afternoon. It will be remembered that the Hon. Mr. Montague Edo made a proposition that the colony should not contribute more than \$1,000,000. In concluding his speech he said:—

Local statistics are non-existent, but the Trade of Hongkong can be arrived at by making an analysis of the total Exports and Imports of China herself, which in 1909 amounted to £98,600,000 sterling. The proportion of those Imports and Exports from and to Great Britain, Hongkong, India and other British territories, as set down in statistical tables at 51 per cent. of the whole, or £50,000,000 sterling, and this added to the value of privately owned property increases the figure to £75,000,000, which represents the value to be defended. This compared with £51,000,000,000 shows our proper proportion for Defence under this head to be in the neighbourhood of £88,000 per annum, or speaking in the currency of the Colony \$974,000, which is considerably less than we are paying at present. I submit that the argument although apparently in favour of a Contribution of \$974,000 a year is stretching the point to its utmost limit, in so far that the so-called Trade of the Colony broadly speaking through reckoned as a living trade is only a transit one and properly speaking only a very small portion of that allowed should be brought into the calculation at all, more particularly as the figure taken covers a great variety of interests which merely pass through the harbour en route for destination and are never landed here.

I have thus shown, Sir, that we are already much more heavily taxed in proportion to our means than those resident at home. I have further shown that the Contribution for defence properly leviable for the Colony should not exceed \$974,000, and as I do not believe that the Secretary of State is deaf to reason I beg Your Excellency to place the views which I have expressed before him in order that a re-adjustment of the Contribution may be made and the much needed relief obtained.

The Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., in concluding, made a forcible speech, in which he said: "In truth, Sir, the present system of assessing our military contribution is a hopelessly illogical one, for it is based upon the fallacy that the more revenue we raise to meet the expanding needs of this colony, the more prosperous we must be, and the better able to bear a larger amount of the military contribution." Dealing with the question of public works delayed, mentioning in particular the typhoon refuge, the hon. member remarked: "The junkman, the cargo-boat man and the sampan man may not be heroic figures but in an important shipping port, he is a very important factor and I think it will be a disgrace to the colony if from any cause the completion of the refuge is postponed beyond the contract date, and I think there is reason to fear from our experience in the past that if the military contribution is continued at the present rate, the claims of other works to be accomplished, will push in and the work will be postponed."

In conclusion he made a dignified statement to the effect: Sir, the unofficial members of this Council are unanimous in favour of this resolution, and they desire a division to be taken. We are not suing for any grace or favour; we are simply asking, in the interests of the taxpayers of this colony, for what is fair and just. (Applause.)

After the Hon. Mr. Chatham had corrected statements of the former speaker Dr. Ho Kai supported the motion and said: "When we raise revenue to meet any exigency which may arise, we have to pay 20 per cent. to the military contribution, and if we raise the taxes more in order to meet the exigencies, then the 20 per cent. will hang like a mill-stone round our necks and threaten to drown us. I say that so long as this unfair way of calculating the military contribution obtains, there must be periodical protests and discussions in this Council. I do hope that the Imperial authorities at Home, who, we are informed by Your Excellency, are still con-

sidering the question, but have not yet given a decision, will give their direct attention to the matter with a view to giving us a more fair way of calculating the contribution on this colony, as well as on other colonies."

The Governor in a lengthy address differed in instances from the hon. Mr. Edo and in conclusion said:—"I have spent many days and weeks in comparing the incidence in this Colony and the incidence of the cost of defences in other Colonies all over the Empire, and contrasting them, and I believe that it will not be to the advantage of this Colony to have a fixed contribution of one million dollars or any other sum. I believe a better system for assessing it is easy to invent. I have myself suggested a system which has been called the system of devoting half the margin between ordinary and extraordinary revenue and expenditure. That may or may not be a valuable method but at any rate it has the advantage of making the incidence correspond with the prosperity of the Colony."

Although I cannot accept the resolution which has been placed before the Council I shall, of course, be glad to forward to the Secretary of State not only the resolution but the report of the debate in this Council to-day. I have no doubt that Mr. Harcourt will be specially interested to read the remarks which have fallen from the senior unofficial member in regard to the prosperity of the Chinese and the very remarkable fact of which he has told us, that it is in times of adversity that they contribute more largely, and therefore that we are not entitled to assume that because large subscriptions are raised the Colony is in a singularly prosperous condition."

The hon. Mr. Edo replied winding up the debate and on the question, being put, the motion was lost by a majority of one, six voting for and seven against.

Sale of Food and Drugs.

The Attorney-General moved that the Council go into committee on the bill entitled an Ordinance to amend the Sale of Food and Drugs Ordinance, 1876.

The Colonial Secretary seconded.

Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock: I understand that certain dealers in condensed skimmed milk desire to be represented by Counsel now, in order to address your Excellency on the subject. I beg to propose formally that leave be given.

The Attorney-General seconded. Carried.

Sir Henry Berkeley appearing on behalf of members of the Condensed Skimmed Milk trade said he wished to lay before the Committee certain reasons why, they respectfully submitted, should lead the Committee to decline to pass the second clause in the bill, as printed. The clause referred to was as follows:—"This milk should not be used for feeding infants under one year of age." Those words, he submitted, should be deleted from the bill, or at least other words should be substituted. He said the words should be deleted because they were unnecessary to place them in the bill. The words could only impart to one's mind that to use condensed skimmed milk in any shape or form for the feeding of children under one year of age was to endanger the life or at least the health of the child thus fed. There was no evidence for the consideration of the committee that would warrant the insertion in the bill of such words. Had it been established before them that the use of skimmed milk was injurious, so injurious to the life and health of the child, that it was necessary to protect it from its use? If it were not then they should not put those words in, because they would mean that and nothing else. There were no words of qualification in the bill. It said, milk should not be used for feeding children under one year of age. There was no limitation, and while the provision in the bill was not necessary for the protection of the infant, it would have the effect of protecting a rival industry, that of condensed whole milk, by placing the condensed skimmed milk under ban of a disparaging label. Any persons taking the tins and seeing one without the words of warning and the other with, would of course reject against which he was warned in favour of that which had no

warning. It was, he submitted, the last intention of the Council to enter upon a policy of protection. The Council had no desire to protect any one trade against another. However, it was not a question of what the Council intended but what the effect of the legislation would be, if passed. The intention was foreign to the point, the question was what would be the effect. He was quite willing to admit at once that though the point was one of import, it was not the one which he intended to make. He submitted that it had to be shown before the Council was justified in passing the bill which must affect an industry adversely it ought to be shown that there is a necessity for the legislation contemplated and they submitted that the burden of proving that lay upon those who had advanced the assertion that it was. He would, he thought, be able to discharge even that heavy burden and to show them that authority was against the assertion that it was a danger to the health and lives of children under one year of age to feed them under any circumstances upon condensed skimmed milk. He took that higher ground than the milk, on a good authority, was not only not injurious but that it was a valuable food; that it contained all the properties of whole milk, except fat in some percentage. It contained some fat but not the same percentage as whole milk. However, it contained material which was bone forming, flesh forming and muscle forming. In other words, it contained all those elements of nutrition which were necessary to the feeding of infants, though some of those elements was contained in less quantity than in whole milk.

Continuing, Sir Henry Berkeley quoted the opinion of four medical men in the colony, including Dr. Stedman, who, he said, needed no introduction, in which it was stated that condensed skimmed milk was not injurious to children. He said that if the bill went through as it stood, the Committee would be going in the face of these opinions. If the legislature should proceed, he would submit that the words as they stood in the bill, should at least be supplemented by the words "unless supplemented with some fatty food," because on the evidence of Dr. Clark himself, said Counsel, it was clear that even in the case of the hostile narrow minority, the separated skimmed milk as a food could be given to children if supplemented with some fatty matter. He did not say that that was the shape the bill should take, but it was his opinion that if the words were not eliminated altogether, those he had suggested should be added. In any case, he submitted that the operation of the bill should be postponed for some considerable time, say, six months, to enable dealers to complete their present contracts.

After the Colonial Secretary and the hon. Mr. E. A. Howett had addressed the Council on the matter His Excellency the Governor said it seemed to him that it was the general opinion of the Council that the milk was inappropriate for infants, and that some clause should be inserted in the bill. The question was whether the words actually in the bill were too saving.

It was resolved to leave the matter in committee, the Attorney-General suggesting the operation of the bill be reckoned from the 21st June.

Revised Editions.

The Attorney-General moved the third reading of a bill entitled an Ordinance to authorise the publication of a newly revised edition of the statute laws of the colony, prepared in virtue of Ordinance No. 12 of 1900.

The Colonial Secretary seconded.

Carried. The bill was read a third time and passed.

Trade Marks Ordinance.

The Attorney-General moved the first reading of a bill entitled an Ordinance to amend the Trade Marks Ordinance, 1909.

The Colonial Secretary seconded.

Carried. The Patents Amendment Ordinance.

The Attorney-General moved the first reading of a bill entitled an Ordinance to amend the Patents Amendment Ordinance 1909.

The Colonial Secretary seconded.

Carried.

Foreign Offenders.—The Attorney-General moved the second reading of a bill entitled an Ordinance to amend the Foreign Offenders Detention Ordinance, 1872.

The Colonial Secretary seconded.

Carried.

CANTON NEWS.

The "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT.

Canton, June 1.

Admiral Li Chun and the Revolt.

H. E. Admiral Li Chun has written and published a book on the recent rising in Canton with a photo of the author in the uniform of an Admiral as the frontispiece. The book deals with the commencement and termination of the revolt and eulogises the bravery displayed by the officers and soldiers in the suppression of the rebellion. The concluding chapter of the book contains an appeal to the officers and men to be loyal to the nation in time of trouble. A large number of the copies of the book have been distributed to the officers and men of the different regiments who had taken part in the suppression of the tumult as a memento of the event.

British Consul's Request.

The British Consul at Shameen has written to the Diplomatic Commissioner to the effect that the steamer Sun Choung flying the British Flag will make an excursion to Yuet-sing on account of the Dragon's Mother's Festival on the 2nd inst. As the revolt in Canton has only been suppressed recently and as there is fear of the bad characters in Yuet-sing taking the opportunity to prey upon the pilgrims on the S.S. Sun Choung, the Consul thinks it necessary that a Chinese gunboat should be despatched there for protection. The Diplomatic Commissioner has referred the matter to Admiral Li Chun and asked him to try to comply with the request of the British Consul.

Mutiny at Lo Kang.

A certain regiment stationed at Lo Kong country market of Lo Ting district is notorious for its breach of discipline. The soldiers have been responsible for many acts of misconduct, and besides causing trouble to the villagers, they have committed arson and robbery. On account of the public agitation, the commander was dismissed from the service, and the regiment was put under the command of a new man. On his arrival to take up the command, all the soldiers rose in open mutiny and forced the new commander to leave his post at the point of their guns. He was obliged to seek a place of safety. It is reported the conduct of the mutineers has been brought to the knowledge of the Viceroy and severe punishment will be imposed on those responsible.

Robbery Rife.

It was somewhere towards the end of last year that order was maintained in Lin-chow. As the local garrison have been transferred to Canton after the outbreak, robbery has become rife once again. The robbers are playing havoc with the people of the prefecture, and highway robbery is of daily occurrence. At present the robbers are daily increasing in large numbers, and have established a stronghold in the Wong Mow mountain. The assistance of the authorities has been sought for to drive away these human pests.

THE DRAGON BOAT FESTIVAL.

On Thursday a great crowd of Chinese assembled at Aberdeen to witness the annual dragon boat race. Many spectators made their way to Aberdeen via Jubilee Road and special launches running from Hongkong carried hundreds more. Boats for the sale of sweets, "joss" dragon boats and sundry souvenirs of the festival, lined the streets. The celebrations were somewhat marred by rain.

From Canton advices to hand this morning it appears that at the last moment the Viceroy rescinded his proclamation against the dragon boat races and granted leave ultimately on the undertaking being given that no firearms or other weapons be carried by those taking part in the festivities.

COMPANY MEETING.

A. S. Watson and Company.

The twenty-sixth annual general meeting of the shareholders of Messrs. A. S. Watson and Company was held Friday morning at the Hongkong Hotel, when Mr. H. Humphreys presided.

Those present included Messrs. H. P. White, F. Blunk, D. Clarke, J. M. E. Machado, A. S. Ellis, Lau Chiu Pak and J. M. Wong.

The chairman said:—

Gentlemen.—With your permission I will take the Report and Statement of Accounts as read. The profit for the year, including \$10,294.80 forfeited dividends, amounts to \$33,003.21, which compares unfavourably with previous years. In Hongkong and Canton the results have been somewhat better than last year, but the North China Branches showed little or no improvement and the results of the year's working of the Manila branch were decidedly worse. Our expectation of increased profits has not been realised. In fact if we had not recently sold the Manila branch we should not have felt justified in paying any dividend at all on this occasion. That branch locked up a very large amount of capital and has been a source of anxiety to us for years past. Two years ago your Consulting Committee, after considering certain figures laid before them by the General Managers, expressed the view that all the European branches not immediately in touch with Hongkong should be closed as it was obvious they did not pull their weight in the boat and were difficult to supervise. The frequent breakdowns in the health of the Staff at some of the branches necessitated spare men being kept in Hongkong or running the risk of denuding Hongkong of its staff at the imminent risk of injuring the business here.

The policy of your general managers therefore is and has been for some time past to concentrate the business in Hongkong and Canton, to get rid of all distant removed European branches, to reduce our liabilities, and as far as possible to own the various business premises occupied by us in Hongkong and Canton. A good many of our troubles and losses have arisen through our being tenants; we have been shifted from one place to another while old premises were being re-built, and our rents have been doubled in some cases and tripled in others. The carrying out of the policy above referred to involves a pecuniary annual sacrifice on the part of the General Managers and that this sacrifice is being made is the best guarantee shareholders can have that the decision to sell these European branches is the result of mature ideas based on experience, and is the right thing to do.

We feel sure under the circumstances that the transfers from Reserve Fund will meet with your approval. In a businesslike sense, not less than \$20,000 should be written off annually, preferably more. The sale of the Manila branch will involve a considerable book loss; the exact amount is not yet determined but it will not be less than \$70,000 out of the \$300,000 invested in that branch. We have recently received \$95,000 cash on account of the sale and we expect a further \$5,000 shortly. Our interests in Manila will then only be represented by mortgages on the business, San Jacinto property and our lease of the Escalante premises.

In conformity with the policy I have outlined to you, a policy which has the hearty approval and support of your Consulting Committee, we have this year acquired our premises on the Shameen for \$62,000. This purchase will appear as an asset in the next balance sheet. The effect of the purchase is to save \$100 per month rent on what we are already paying and to preclude any possibility of our rent being raised in the future.

Our New Aerated water factory at North Point is now nearing completion and will be the largest and best equipped factory in the Far East. We hold the factory and its equipment free from encumbrances. Our new steam lighter "Pyris" recently completed is now at work but will not be fully employed until we shift to the new factory for the transport work in connection with which she was specially designed and fitted.

There being no questions the chairman proposed the adoption of the report and accounts.

Mr. Machado seconded and the proposition was carried.

The re-election of Messrs. F. Maitland and W. Hutton Potts was proposed by Mr. D. Clarke, seconded by Mr. J. M. Wong, and carried.

The Chairman.—That concludes the business of the meeting. I thank you for your attendance. Dividend warrants are now ready, and you can have them on application at the Company's office.

BOXING.

McIlvain Again.

More Correspondence Passes.

It is evident that McIlvain's management do not intend to let the question of the Kenny-McIlvain fight rest as it is at present. Not content with wiring Kenny and asking prohibitive prices, McIlvain's manager has now written to a local promoter a letter in which Kenny is described as "no good" and that he wished to avoid the "scrap." Below we publish that portion of the letter which deals with Kenny and McIlvain.

The Letter.

"That fellow Kenny wants to box McIlvain on June 26th. Kenny is no good and I think he wants us to come up there at a big expense and then back out of the scrap by wanting everything his own way. That was the way in Manila. If you and I continue the letter," could bring the scrap off and rent the theatre there (in Hongkong), give them a two thousand pesos purse, advertise well, we might make something out of it. But Kenny must pay up \$500 forfeit that he will appear and fight McIlvain at the specified night and according to the specified articles, which articles we will furnish and not Kenny, see?" The letter is signed R. M. Donison.

Kenny Again Interviewed.

The above letter has been in our possession, and after reading its contents we sought out Kenny and asked him his opinion on the matter. As regards the sentence which states that "that was his way in Manila," Kenny said, with a smile, the reason why the fight did not come off in Manila was on account of McIlvain, who stated to the police there that it was a prize fight and not a boxing match. As is well known prize fights are prohibited in the Philippines. Kenny does not take the letter very seriously and thinks that McIlvain's management are feeling very keenly the abandonment of the match, which abandonment was occasioned by the unreasonable demands of McIlvain's promoters.

Feeling in the Philippines.

The following we have extracted from the "Cable News American":—

"J. M. Irvine, manager for Kenny and proprietor of the Escalante Cafe, said to the 'Cable News American' last night that the reports from Hongkong that McIlvain is trying to slip out of meeting Kenny are false. He declared:—

"I got a cable from Kenny and he said nothing about the alleged unreasonable demands of McIlvain. Furthermore, McIlvain has signed the articles of agreement at Zamboanga, and the papers are now on their way to Manila for my signature as manager for Kenny. The fight between Kenny and McIlvain will come off in Hongkong June 22 as scheduled. The parties who are cabling to Manila are doing so without authority."

Kenny, it might be added, is managing his own affairs.

A cable has been received from Manila stating that Carlson has commenced to train for the coming fight with Kenny. He also states that he never felt better, and is quite ready for the contest. Kenny has also entered into strict training, and is endeavouring, in the early morning, to reduce some of the superfluous flesh which inactivity has allowed to accumulate.

The Chinese Engineering and Mining Co., Ltd., inform us that the total output of the company's three mines for the week ending 13th May amounted to 31,600.22 tons and the sales during the period, to 30,927.87 tons.

POISONED AT A FEAST.

Ten Chinese Taken to the Civil Hospital.

In consequence of a report received at the Central Police Station Thursday night about eight o'clock, Chief Detective Inspector A. Collett, accompanied by several of the detective staff, proceeded to a house at No. 11 and 11a, Aberdeen Street, where it appeared that a number of people had collapsed, stupified, whilst partaking of food together.

On inquiry being made into the mysterious circumstances, it was obvious that this occurrence had been brought about by poisoning. The whole of the inmates, it seems, to the number of thirteen, had been feasting on the occasion of the Dragon Boat Festival, and part of the drinkables consisted of two bottles of samshu, bought from a neighbouring spirit shop.

All of the company partook of the wine and in about five minutes afterwards they were all more or less in a condition of

Stupified Collapse.

Ten of the men were so bad that they had to be removed in ambulance and chairs to the Government Civil Hospital. The remaining three were not so seriously prostrated.

On arrival at the hospital, the sick people were examined by Dr. Koeh, who administered emetics. This morning, it was reported that all ten were recovering.

The cause of their illness has not yet been ascertained, but it is believed to have been due to alcoholic poisoning. The shop from which the samshu was obtained has been seized by the police. At the feast, fish was one of the dishes served up, so that there is a probability that fish-poisoning is at the bottom of the strange affair.

It is said that the symptoms developed by the patients resemble those which follow upon the swallowing of spirits of wine or crude alcohol.

MILITARY HISTORIAN.

Major H. H. Sargent, 2nd cavalry, who went before the retiring board in Manila on May 1st, has been ordered to San Francisco. Major Sargent was ordered before the retiring board on account of his defective hearing.

Col. Sargent's military histories have been very handsomely received and reviewed throughout the English-speaking world and his "Campaign of Santiago de Cuba" is now being translated in Spanish for publication in Spain.

The following is an extract from General Charles King's review of his latest book in the "Military Service Institution Journal":—

"As a result of six or more years of study, and three of careful writing, Colonel Sargent has at last given us 'The Campaign of Santiago de Cuba' and as a result of reading it, small wonder can there be if one says: 'Thank God, it wasn't France, Germany, or John Bull we had to deal with! Small wonder need there be that Bismarck once said, 'God looks after the fools and—the United States.'"

RAINFALL IN MAY.

Appended are the statistics of the rainfall in May, courteously supplied by the P.W.D.:—

Date	Inches.
May 1	2.10
" 2	1.68
" 3	.24
" 4	—
" 5	—
" 6	—
" 7	.02
" 8	.39
" 9	.72
" 10	.04
" 11	3.15
" 12	.08
" 13	.23
" 14	.18
" 15	.48
" 16	.78
" 17	.73
" 18	.01
" 19	.03
" 20	1.44
" 21	1.37
" 22	.13
" 23	1.07
" 24	1.23
" 25	.47
" 26	1.48
" 27	.10
" 28	2.30
" 29	.20
" 30	—
" 31	.03
Total	22.60

SUPREME COURT.

Settled.

At the Supreme Court, Saturday morning, before Mr. Justice Gompertz, Hop Yuen Hing Lung Koo sued the Wa Cheong Lung Firm to recover the sum of \$1,000, being the price of goods sold and delivered to the defendants.

Mr. Harding appeared for the plaintiff and Mr. Reader Harris for the defendant.

Mr. Harris: I appear on behalf of the defendant and I am instructed to agree to judgment, and to a stay of personal execution for a fortnight.

Mr. Harding: That is, no arrest for a fortnight.

His Lordship: Can I make an order like that?

Mr. Harding: Well, I agree to it, my lord.

Judgment was accordingly entered as agreed.

A Question of Guarantee.

Before the same judge, the Com-naut Aerated Water Manufacturing Co., Ltd., sued the Ki Sang Chan firm to recover the sum of \$804.88, being the balance due for goods sold and delivered to the Wing Fung firm in Canton, payment for the same being guaranteed by the defendants.

Mr. Reader Harris appeared for the plaintiff and Mr. F. N. d'Almeida Castro defended.

The case for the plaintiff as opened by Mr. Harris showed that the plaintiff firm had a branch in Canton, and was registered as a company in Hongkong. The Wing Fung firm of Canton had applied to the branch office to be supplied with goods, but the request was refused unless they could provide a guarantor. They proposed the defendant company and this was accepted by the head office. A guarantee note was taken to the defendant firm and it was chopped by a man who purported to be a manager. Thereupon the plaintiffs supplied a quantity of goods to the Wing Fung firm, they making payments on account from time to time. It was for the balance that the plaintiffs were suing the defendants.

Mr. d'Almeida Castro:—We say that we never guaranteed and that the chop was not our money chop.

Judgment for defendant with costs.

The Ownership of a Promissory Note.

In the Supreme Court, before Mr. Justice Gompertz, Lai Fung Chin sued the trustee of the estate of Yung Nai On, a bankrupt, to recover the sum of \$627 being the first dividend declared payable in respect of a sum of \$2,000.

Mr. Gardner appeared for the plaintiff and Mr. Harding defended.

Mr. Gardner said the action was brought on a promissory note given by the defendant as far back as May 1902. He subsequently went bankrupt, and the official receiver was now paying a first dividend of 30 per cent. He believed there was a further dividend of ten per cent, to follow and whoever established their claim to the first dividend would also obtain those subsequent. It was claimed that the holders of the promissory notes were the new Tak Lung shop who had bought the business from the old firm of the same name, in which the plaintiff was a partner. However that was not the case as the money on the promissory note was advanced by the plaintiff. In support of the plaintiff's case was the fact that he had possession of the notes and that they had been excluded from the sale of the old Tak Lung firm.

Mr. Harding claimed that the documents were bought by the new Tak Lung shop when they purchased the business.

The case was proceeding when we went to press.

Appellate Jurisdiction.

A Question of Security.

In the Supreme Court Tuesday morning before the Chief Justice Sir F. Piggott, and Mr. Justice Gompertz, an appeal was heard in the case of Harrison Midwood v Walter Geo. Vaughan Robinson and the Reins in Piano Co., Ltd.

The appeal was from an order made by the Chief Justice on April 28th, that the plaintiff should not be required to give security for costs to be incurred in connection with the commission to England to be given, might be varied. It was also asked that the order,

which directed the plaintiff to execute a blank transfer to the Registrar of the shares held by the plaintiff in the company, as security for the sum of \$3,700, the amount of the security including the costs of the commission, be varied, and that the plaintiff be ordered to furnish security for the costs of the commission and that the amount thereof be referred to the Registrar for his report. It was also asked that the plaintiff might be ordered to furnish cash security, or other better security, than the shares in the defendant company as security for the defendant's costs in the action, including the amount of the costs of the Commission as fixed by the Registrar.

The Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., supported the appeal on behalf of the defendant and Mr. G. G. Alabaster, Acting Attorney-General, appeared on behalf of the respondent, the plaintiff in the action.

An Objection.

Mr. Alabaster: This is my friend's appeal but I have a preliminary objection to take. The objection is that this being an appeal as to costs only, leave to appeal should have been obtained before it was brought.

The Chief Justice: But this is an appeal as to security as to costs.

Sequel to a Collapse.

On Thursday at the Supreme Court before Mr. Justice Gompertz, the Wai Lee firm sued Koo Chung Wing to recover \$374.89 for work and labour done, and materials supplied.

Mr. Ho appeared for the plaintiff and Mr. F. B. L. Bowley defended.

Mr. Ho said that the case was brought by the firm of contractors against the defendant who was a building owner for work done and materials supplied. The plaintiff entered into a contract for the pulling down and rebuilding of two walls at 15 Aberdeen Street on November 16th, 1910. A collapse made the rebuilding of three walls necessary so that it became a new building under the ordinance. That rendered the plans void and the plaintiff now sued to recover money for work done previous to the collapse. Evidence was given. Judgment was reserved.

Before His Honour H. H. J. Gompertz, Paines Judge.

An Order Granted.

2nd inst.

Mr. Hind appearing for Heran Singh against S. P. Wong for a claim of \$4 dollars, addressing His Lordship said he did not know whether his friend, Mr. Harris, would consent to judgment.

Mr. Harris:—I consent to judgment for 75 dollars and ask for instalments for five dollars.

Mr. Hind:—We are willing to accept ten dollars.

Mr. Harris:—I am instructed to ask for five dollars. My client's salary is sixty dollars and he keeps his parents and two brothers and I think it is so.

Mr. Hind:—His salary may be sixty, but he told plaintiff when he borrowed the money it was eighty-five.

Mr. Harris: Also plaintiff has another promissory note.

His Lordship: I make an order for ten dollars now and if he cannot pay I shall—I never make an order if I know a man cannot pay.

Mr. Hind: I think ten dollars is a fair order taking into account the amount of his salary. I don't know whether my friend will consent to fixed costs.

Mr. Harris: I will consent to an order for four dollars costs.

After further discussion it was decided that the amount be paid on the sixth of each month.

Money Still Due.

The firm of Hing Tai sued Ngai Sam through Mr. Goldring for the sum of \$126.21.

Leo Cheek Hing, managing director of the plaintiff firm, said the money was still due.

His Lordship gave judgment for the amount and costs.

Chinaman's Handicap.

Tale of Family Worries.

Mr. Kong Sing represented Inder Singh in his action against Tam Mong Kee for the payment of \$350.24 under promissory notes of \$220 and \$135 issued in 1908 and 1909.

As a matter of fact, said Mr. Kong Sing, the amount is five dollars.

more than that which appears on the list. The correct amount is \$355, principal and interest. Defendant, who appeared in his own behalf, said he had repaid some of the money, but could not produce, when asked, receipts. Mr. Kong Sing asked that instalments be not made in this case, as His Lordship had reduced the amount.

His Lordship (to defendant) How much have you offered a month?

Defendant: Three dollars a month (laughter).

He further stated that he was now in receipt of a fixed salary of \$25 a month, had two wives, a son and his mother to keep.

His Lordship: Five dollars a month.

Mr. Kong Sing: That is unreasonable.

His Lordship fixed the costs at \$25.

Mr. Kong Sing (to the interpreter): Will you tell defendant that if he does not pay the instalments he is liable to arrest.

COMPANY MEETING.

The "Star" Ferry Co., Ltd.

The thirteenth ordinary annual meeting of the "Star" Ferry Co., Ltd. was held Saturday afternoon at the offices of Messrs. Dodwell & Co., Ltd., Queen's Buildings.

There were present Messrs. G. H. Medhurst, president; C. Gordon Mackie, the hon. Mr. C. H. Ross, directors; Ho Fook, W. H. Potts, A. E. Griffin, Wong Kam Pak, Haskell, P. C. Potts and L. Lamperski.

The Chairman said:—With your permission I propose to take the report and accounts as read. The profit on working account shows, I am pleased to say, an improvement due partly to larger receipts and partly to economies. The New Lee House Street Pier, referred to at our last meeting, will probably be finished in about 4 months' time, but will cost more than was anticipated and a large proportion of the money at present earning interest will be required to pay for same, which means that our revenue from interest will be considerably reduced. Also, in years to come it will be necessary to allow for depreciation, &c. of the new pier. In view of these facts, although the balance at credit of profit and loss permits of a larger distribution of profits, your directors do not recommend that the Lee House Street pier site after many years' delay has now been secured by the Company up to 31st December, 1910. With its acquisition we have been compelled to assume considerable responsibilities in connection with the railway traffic, but at the same time we have secured advantages which I think will insure the Ferry Co. against loss. As regards the prospects for next year, I think we may reasonably look forward to an increase in traffic receipts when the railway is linked up with Canton, and if the Government prohibit the circulation of alien copper cents there will be a reduction in the loss on subsidiary coins.

There being no questions the chairman moved the adoption of the accounts.

Mr. Ho Fook seconded and the motion was carried.

On the proposition of P. C. Potts seconded by Mr. A. E. Griffin the confirmation of the appointment of Messrs. G. H. Medhurst, C. Gordon Mackie and the Hon. Mr. C. H. Ross as directors, was agreed to.

Mr. C. H. Medhurst was re-elected as director on the proposition of Mr. Lamperski seconded by Mr. Wong Kam Pak.

Mr. W. H. Potts was re-appointed auditor on the motion of Mr. Ho Fook, seconded by Mr. Haskell.

The Chairman announced that the dividend warrants might be had on application on Monday and the meeting then terminated.

CORONATION CELEBRATION FUND.

The following additional subscriptions have been received:—

The Great Northern Telegraph Co. \$500

The Mercantile Bank of India 250

Geo Banker, Esq. 25

Dr. G. W. McKean 25

Rev. C. Bone 5

H. B. L. Dowbiggin, Esq. 5

W. H. Gaskill 5

BANKRUPTCY COURT.

The Bankruptcy Court was held before His Lordship the Chief Justice, Sir Francis Piggott, Thursday morning.

Abseending Members.

Re the Yee Tai firm, adjourned position.

Mr. J. H. Gardiner appeared for the petitioning creditor. He said that on the last occasion, his Lordship wished for further proof as to the act of bankruptcy. A further affidavit had been filed. There were two acts of bankruptcy, but the one they relied upon was the absconding of the members of the debtor firm. The business had been sold under duress, and had realised about \$600 or \$700. There were some book debts, and he thought the liabilities amounted to \$8,000 or \$10,000.

Mr. Fletcher, Deputy Official Receiver, said he did not think that was a case in which a receiving order should be made. The act of bankruptcy was an alleged fraudulent preference—the transfer of a large quantity of goods. He had made careful enquiries, and he could not find that there was any truth in it. The members of the firm simply ran away, leaving a shop with a small amount of furniture in it, and no goods whatever. The shop had been seized upon, but he did not think the amount which would be realised would pay Mr. Gardiner's expenses.

In answer to his Lordship, Mr. Gardiner said he could not tell what the book debts were.

The matter was adjourned.

The Wing Yung Bank.

Mr. Hind made an application for a receiving order in respect of the Wing Yung Bank, a Chinese bank which carried on business here. All the partners absconded and so had all the employees; that was the act of bankruptcy. The petitioning creditors had no idea what the assets consisted of though there would be book debts. He expected from what he had heard recently that they would be able to discover some of the partners of the bank in the colony who, he understood, were substantial men. If a receiving order were allowed against the firm, he would be able to bring in the partners when they were discovered.

His Lordship:—Give me something to go upon.

Mr. Hind:—I am only asking for a receiving order against the firm so that I can discover the partners I can bring them in.

Mr. Fletcher thought this was a case in which a receiving order ought not to be made. These people, on May 9th, went round to various banks and obtained about \$3,000. They left the same afternoon leaving only a few sticks of furniture which would hardly pay the costs of bailiff. He did not think the partners ought to be protected by the bankruptcy law, but when they were found proceedings ought to be taken against them.

The case was adjourned for a week.

Withdrawn.

In the matter of the Man Yuen firm and A. B. Moulder and Co., ex parte application, Mr. Gardiner, who appeared for the petitioning creditor, asked for the petition to be withdrawn, as the whole matter was being settled.

Granted.

Adjourned.

Mr. P. W. Goldring appeared in the matter of Lee Ching-shin, which, he said, was a debtor's petition. He understood that Mr. Otto Kong Sing appeared to oppose the petition.

Mr. Kong Sing said he appeared on behalf of the execution creditor. He asked his Lordship to adjourn the matter. He was opposing the application on the ground that there were more partners in the firm than the single man, the debtor, who asserted that he was the sole partner.

Mr. Goldring: I think if your Lordship would adjourn the matter, Mr. Kong Sing could file an affidavit.

The matter was adjourned.

Acts of Bankruptcy.

The petition in the matter of the Yau Lung Hing Kee firm was also heard. Mr. M. R. Harris appeared for the petitioning creditor, and said the acts of bankruptcy were two. The managing partner absconded from the colony, and the firm had delivered to the petitioning creditor a notice of

suspension of payment. There was an affidavit of assets on the file to the effect that the stock-in-trade was valued at \$13,000, and book debts were valued at \$3,500. The debts due by the firm were \$27,000.

The application was granted.

Application to Annul Proceedings.

Re Lam Chun, application for annulment of proceedings.

Mr. Fletcher said that the case was adjourned from the last hearing. The man had been prosecuted under the bankruptcy ordinance in the police court, but was acquitted. He asked that the proceedings be annulled. Mr. Harris opposed the application.

His Lordship said he would give a written judgment in Chambers.

No Assets.

Mr. Fletcher made an application that R. H. Whitaker be adjudged bankrupt. There were no assets, and the property at the Praya East Hotel had realised very little money. A meeting of creditors had been held, but no resolution was arrived at.

The application was granted.

Public Examination.

The public examination of F. J. Barretto was then held.

In answer to Mr. Fletcher debtor said he was a clerk earning £185 a month. His average salary during the past five years was \$120. His liabilities amounted to \$7,000, which were all accounted for by money borrowed. Of that amount he had received only \$1,200 cash, and his friends, for whom he had stood security, had received \$800. The remainder was for interest. He owed a Mr. Ezra the sum of \$3,300, but he had only received \$1,400. His insolvency was due to interest owing to money-lenders.

Mr. Fletcher asked that the examination be closed, and the debtor be adjudicated bankrupt. The application was granted.

Money Lenders.

Mr. Fletcher also conducted the public examination of C. H. Chaves, who said he was earning a salary of \$40 per month, and owed about \$1,000, chiefly to money lenders.

Mr. Fletcher: How much money would you say that you borrowed?—About \$500.

The examination was concluded. Mr. Fletcher said the debtor had promised to pay \$10 and as he, the official receiver, was not certain that he would continue payments, he would not ask for adjudication.

Peculiar Questions.

In the matter of A. H. Tavarez Mr. Fletcher continued the public examination of the debtor. At the last hearing the debtor had said that he formerly carried on business at Macao as a curio dealer, but Mr. Fletcher read a letter from the colonial secretary of that place who said that the debtor was formerly in the water police and had been discharged by reason of bad conduct.

Mr. Fletcher: Is it not a fact that you used to ask for alms on the steamer wharf at Macao?—No, I never did.

Did you ever see a wealthy leper come to Macao?—No.

Asked if he knew a man whose name was given, debtor admitted that he did.

Mr. Fletcher:—Did you ever live with him?—No.

Do you deny that while you were in the house the wealthy leper came there and disappeared?—I have never heard of any such thing. Who has been telling you all these yarns?

The Macao authorities say that suddenly you became rich, spent your money lavishly and it was impossible to discover the origin of your wealth.—When I was in Macao enjoying my wealth no one ever asked me questions about it at all.

You say that it is all untrue?—All lies.

Mr. Fletcher: This is a case in which the debtor asks for a receiving order on the grounds that he has been a wealthy man. He gave some assets, especially of large sums owing to him. The creditors met and were very much against his being adjudicated as a bankrupt. They gave him a month to see if he could show that any of his assets were good and he has completely failed to do so. I must ask that the receiving order be rescinded.

His Lordship eventually decided to rescind the order.

COMPANY REPORT.

China and Manila Steamship Co., Ltd.

Messrs. Shewan Tomes & Co., General Managers, in their annual report state that in accordance with the resolutions passed at the extraordinary meetings on August 29th and September 16th the transfer of the Company's steamers to the Philippines S.S. Co., was effected on November 3rd, 1910.

The loss on working account is \$78,899.11 and adding the expenses of transfer \$36,019.79 and the balance of \$3,777.33 brought forward from last year, they have a total of \$118,918.90 against which they propose to set the amount at credit of Underwriting account \$70,849.10 leaving \$48,069.80 as a debit balance of profit and loss. And it will be seen also that the Philippines S.S. Co. starts the year with a debit balance of \$19,058.47.

As noted in the report of the Philippines S.S. Co., the position is actually that on December 31st, 1910, but the later adjustments alluded to will reduce the sundry creditors to \$142,641.75 all due to the Philippines S.S. Co., (except for the inclusion of a small item due to minor sundry creditors \$2,367.89) and the assets will be the book value of the Philippines S.S. Company's shares \$745,000 and profit and loss balance of \$47,841.13.

The new Company though starting badly has steadily gained ground and the heavy loss has been stopped, and when some arrangements now under way with the Philippine authorities are completed it is expected they will be able to more than pay their way.

Consulting Committee.—Mr. H. P. White and Dr. Noble retire and are eligible for re-election.

The accounts have been audited by Messrs. W. H. Potts and A. O. D. Gourlin, who also recommended for re-election.

The first statement of accounts of the Company, covers the period from its formation on November 3rd last to the end of the year. The accounts are rendered in Philippine Pesos and in Hongkong Currency, the rate of exchange, 90¢, being that ruling on December 31st, 1910.

The balance sheet necessarily shows the actual position of accounts in the books on December 31st, but it must be carefully noted that as arrangements for the complete transfer of the assets and liabilities of the China and Manila Steamship Co., Ltd. could not be carried out until after that date there will be added to the liabilities a sum of Pesos 174,238.83 (HK\$ 192,015.33) representing additional sundry creditors, and to the assets Pesos 46,696.69 (HK\$ 51,741.49) representing outstanding freights, sundry debtors, and the value of buoys and moorings, and the balance Pesos 126,697.16 (HK\$ 140,273.86) will stand as a sundry debtor item being amount due by the China and Manila Steamship Co., Ltd. The above mentioned extra liability has been secured to the creditors by a mortgage on the ships.

Profit Share Account.

Hongkong Philippine Currency.

Remuneration of Directors, Secretary & Treasurer..... 155.13 110.00

Counsel's Retainer..... 22.16 20.00

Auditors' fees..... 66.04 60.16

Charges..... 155.76 140.56

Interest..... 47.79 43.13

Exchange..... 73.50 66.33

Balance of Working account of steamers from 3rd Nov. 1910 to 31st Dec. 1910..... 18,537.48 18,730.08

Balance..... \$10,058.47 P. 17,200.20

Balance Sheet.

Hongkong Philippine Currency.

Capital 80,000

Shares at Pesos 25 each..... 750,000.00

Insurance account..... 4,053.34 3,658.14

Sundry Creditors..... 68,201.40 61,551.84

Balance..... \$72,254.89 P. 815,209.98

Hongkong Philippine Currency.

Value of Steamers "Rubi" & "Zafiro"..... 750,000.00

Value of Stores on hand..... 2,469.18 2,220.81

Value of Coal on hand..... 6,085.94 5,492.66

Proportion of prem. of unexpired policies..... 27,830.54 25,171.21

Sundry Debtors..... 893.05 860.15

Outstanding Freight..... 16,860.55 14,765.40

Balance of Profit & Loss Account..... 10,058.47 17,200.20

Balance..... \$72,254.89 P. 815,209.98

Profit & Loss Account.

Balance brought forward

from last year..... 3,777.33

Consulting Committee's fees..... 1,250.00

Auditors' fees..... 333.34

Charges..... 2,897.71

Interest..... 7,461.48

Balance of Working Account S.S. "Rubi" and "Zafiro" to 3rd Novem-ber, 1910..... 60,061.70

Preliminary expenses in connection with transfer to American flag..... 36,019.79

Balance..... \$118,701.35

Balance of Underwriting Account transferred..... 70,849.10

Exchange..... 11.12

Balance..... 47,841.13

Balance Sheet.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

NEW SERIES No. 8568

晚七初月五年三統宣

SATURDAY, JUNE 3 1911.

大拜禮 號三月六英港香

\$80 PER ANNUM.
SINGAPORE CORP. 10 CENTS.

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS.

HOME RACING.

THE OAKS.

[THE "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT.]
London, June 2, 7.20 p.m.
The result of the Oaks race—the course of which is a mile and a half in length—is as follows:—

Cherimoya 1
Tootles 2
Hair Trigger 3

THE ACORN STAKES.

[THE "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT.]
London, June 2, 7.20 p.m.
The result of the Acorn Stakes is as follows:—

Melody 1
Charzan 2
Adula 3

GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP.

[THE "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT.]
London, June 2, 7.20 p.m.
Harold Hilton has won the Golf Championship beating Luessen.

SIR PERCY SCOTT GRANTED DIVORCE.

DOCTOR CO-RESPONDENT.

[THE "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT.]
London, June 2, 7.10 p.m.
Vice Admiral Sir Percy Scott has been granted a divorce.
A doctor was the co-respondent.

[Sir Percy Scott, who was born in 1853, married Roma, oldest daughter of Sir Frederic Dixon Hartland, 1st Baronet. There was one son of the marriage.]

INTERNATIONAL POLO.

A CLOSE MATCH.

London, June 2, 10.5 a.m.
The special correspondent of the "South China Morning Post" says that the international polo match between the English and American teams in America has resulted in a victory for the Americans 2 to 1.

North China is noted for raising the best mules in the middle kingdom. In Peking one will see mules quite as good in every respect as the Missouri and Kentucky product. The finest are employed by Chinese officers and other wealthy men to draw their "Peking carts."—From a New Orleans contemporary.

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS.

KING'S BIRTHDAY RECEPTION AT MANILA.

[THE "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT.]
Manila, June 3, 12.55 p.m.
The reception held by the British Consul at Manila at noon to-day was thronged. Every body of note, continues the message, was present.

HONGKONG POLOISTS' RETURN.

[THE "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT.]
Manila, June 3, 12.55 p.m.
The Hongkong poloists are returning by the Zafiro.

AMERICAN FINANCIAL SYNDICATE.

The Peking correspondent of the "Asahi" states that Mr. Willard D. Straight, the representative of the American financial syndicate interested in the four-power loan, and who has rendered valuable services in connection with the two foreign loans just negotiated by China, left Peking on the 23rd May for home. He is expected to return to Peking in September next.
Mr. E. G. Hillier, C.M.G., Agent of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, and Mr. Cordes, Manager of the Deutsch-Asiatische Bank, are also leaving Peking in a few days for home. It is understood that their business is to give particulars of the negotiations for the loan to the capitalists concerned.

KAWASAKI SHIP-BUILDING YARD.

The Order for the Big Cruiser.

According to Tokio papers the Naval authorities have already paid in advance ¥2,000,000 to the Kawasaki Shipbuilding Company on account of the construction of a 27,000 ton cruiser for the Navy. Thanks to this transaction the Shipbuilding Yard has abandoned its intention to raise a loan for the enlargement of its works. The above sum is now deposited with the Kobe branch of the Bank of Japan, to be drawn upon gradually as the work progresses. It is understood that upon the completion of the 27,000-ton cruiser the naval authorities will give further orders to the shipbuilding yard for the construction of warships.

JAPANESE EMIGRANTS.

There really seems something suspicious in the fact that all male Japanese immigrants to Hawaii are veterans of the regular army, but how did that commissioner general of the agricultural department catch on? Did they have come in battalion formation or march in quick step to the fields or charge bayonets when coming to dinner or find it impossible to sleep until taps had been sounded? Or did those old soldiers tell the plain truth that when the war ended they were expected to work for a living in a practical land where other people work also.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

HOME POLITICS.

PARLIAMENT ADJOURNS.
[SERVICE TO THE "TELEGRAPH."] London, June 2nd, 1.55 p.m.
Parliament has adjourned until the 26th inst.

VIZIER'S PECULATIONS AND TYRANNY.

[SERVICE TO THE "TELEGRAPH."] London, June 2nd, 1.55 p.m.
A Foz cablegram states that on the arrival of General Moinier, the Sultan dismissed Vizier Elglawi, whose peculations and tyranny had become notorious.

TO MAINTAIN ORDER.

FRENCH TROOPS WANTED.

[THE "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT.] London, June 2nd, 1.55 p.m.
A message from Tangier published in Paris states that the Sultan has asked that a French garrison of 5,000 troops be stationed at Foz and Mequinez to maintain order. The message further says that the withdrawal of the French from Foz will be the signal for revolution.

ALLEGED ATROCITIES IN MOROCCO.

OFFICIAL DENIAL.

[SERVICE TO THE "TELEGRAPH."] London, June 3, 7 a.m.
The Paris "Temps" explains that the raid into the Limta district by the Sultan's troops was made in consequence of the barbarous cruelty practised by the inhabitants upon French couriers.
The alleged sale of women and children are positively denied.

DECLARATION OF LONDON.

IMPERIALISTS APPROVE.

[SERVICE TO THE "TELEGRAPH."] London, June 3, 7 a.m.
The Imperial Conference have agreed to a resolution that the Declaration of London should be ratified.

CHINESE TELEGRAMS.

NEWS FROM RUSSIA.

NAVAL SQUADRON AT VLADIVOSTOCK.

("SHAT PO" SERVICE.)

Peking, June 2.

The Chinese Minister in St. Petersburg has telegraphed to Peking stating that the Russian Minister of Navy will shortly arrive at Vladivostock for the purpose of establishing a naval squadron there.

CHINESE DRIVEN AWAY.

RUSSIAN ORDER.

("SHAT PO" SERVICE.)

Peking, June 2.

The Russian authorities have driven Chinese residents from Vladivostock and sent them to Heilungkiang.

WEI-HAI-WEI.

ANGLO-CHINESE NAVAL PORT.

("SHAT PO" SERVICE.)

Peking, June 2.

The Army Advisory Council has consulted with the British Minister in Peking about using Wei-hai-wei as an Anglo-Chinese naval port. It is reported that the British Minister is favourable to the suggestion.

MACAO BOUNDARY.

REQUEST FOR DELIMITATION.

("SHANG PO" SERVICE.)

Peking, June 2.

The Portuguese Minister in Peking has asked the new Cabinet to proceed with the delimitation of the Macao boundary without delay. The Cabinet replied to the effect that the documents relating to the dispute were not ready, and that they had telegraphed to the Canton Viceroy instructing him to forward all documents to Peking in order to enable the Cabinet to open negotiations with the Portuguese Minister.

CHINESE TELEGRAMS.

TWO MILLION DOLLARS TO SHANGHAI.

("SHANG PO" SERVICE.)

Peking, June 2.

The President of the Board of Communications has forwarded \$2,000,000 to Shanghai through a certain bank.

MANAGEMENT OF RAILWAYS.

H.E. TUAN FANG'S NEW DUTIES.

("SHANG PO" SERVICE.)

Peking, June 2.

H.E. Tuan Fang, the new Director-General, has requested the new Cabinet to inform him of his duties. The Cabinet replied to the effect that he should devote his sole attention to the management of the railways. In case of trouble, he must report the matter to the local governor or viceroy, and should any diplomatic question come up, he must report to the new Cabinet for settlement.

DIRECTOR-GENERAL'S STRONG ESCORT.

("SHANG PO" SERVICE.)

Peking, June 2.

The Viceroy of Hupoh has sent a strong escort to meet the new Director-General owing to the hostile attitude of the people towards the Government in nationalizing the railways.

RINGLEADERS OF HOSTILE MOVEMENTS.

TO BE SEVERELY PUNISHED

("SHANG PO" SERVICE.)

Peking, June 2.

The President of the Board of Communications proposes to impose severe punishment on the ringleaders of the people who maintain a hostile attitude towards the action of the Government in nationalizing the railways. The new Cabinet has not quite decided what to do in the matter.

CHINESE TELEGRAMS.

RECOMMENDED APPOINTMENT OF VICEROY YUEN.

("SHANG PO" SERVICE.)

Peking, June 2.

H. E. Tuan Fang has recommended the appointment of ex-Viceroy Yuen of Canton as Vice-Director-General of the Szechuan-Hankow and Canton-Hankow railways.

CABINET AND THE CANTONESE.

AUTHORITIES PLEASED.

("SHANG PO" SERVICE.)

Peking, June 2.

The new Cabinet and the Board of Communications are very pleased with the action of the Cantonese in not raising an objection to the Government in taking over the control of the railways in Canton, and intend to raise a loan of £40,000,000 (?) for the purpose of developing these railways.

SUNDAY SERVICES.

St. John's Cathedral, Hongkong:—Holy Communion (8.15 a.m.); Matins (11 a.m.); Responses: Festival, Venite: Goodson, Psalms: Proper, Te Deum: Oakley in F., Jubilate: Onseley, Anthem: "Come Holy Ghost."—Attwood, N.B.—Psalm 48 verse. Holy Communion (11.45 a.m.); Kyrie and Sanctus: Stanford in B flat, Credo: Agnus and Gloria: Bennett in D, Sursum Corda: Morbeck, Sevenfold Amen. Evening (5.45 p.m.); Responses: Festival, Psalms: Proper, Magnificat: Goss (7th evening), Nunc Dimittis: Havergal (7th evening), Voluntary: Air and Variations.—Smart, N.B.—Psalms 104 (20th even), Psalm 145 (Cooke).

St. Andrew's Church, Nathan Rd., Kowloon:—Whit Sunday; Holy Communion at 8 a.m. and also at noon; Sunday School at 10 a.m. at the Vicarage; Morning Service at 11 a.m.; Young Men's Class at 3 p.m. at which an address will be given by the Bishop of Victoria. Evening Service at 6 p.m. Preacher the Lord Bishop of Victoria.

Army Services.

Divine Service will be conducted to-morrow as follows:—Church of England, Victoria, Cathedral, 9.15 a.m.; Detention Bk., Detention Bk., 5.30 p.m.; Stonecutters, Barracks, Under Orders; Military Hospital, Bowen Road, 8.0 p.m.; Lyemun, Barracks, Under Orders; Kowloon, St. Andrew's Ch., 11.0 a.m.; Mount Austin, Barracks, 10.45 a.m.; Sanitarium, Barracks, Under Orders; Baptist Victoria, Union Church, 11.0 a.m.; Wesleyan, Victoria, Wesleyan Church, 10.5 a.m.; Mount Austin, Mount Austin, 9.5 a.m.; Roman Catholic, Victoria, St. Joseph's Church, 10.0 a.m.; Kowloon, Rosary Church, 9.0 a.m.

GAMBLING RAID.

Fugitives' Mad Leap.

Last night a posse of police under P.S. 75 made a raid upon a gambling house on the third floor of No. 40 Queen's Road East. On entrance being gained, the police found a party of men engaged in a gambling game. When the alarm was raised, two of the gamblers jumped from the verandah, three storeys high. One of these men escaped but the other was so severely hurt by his fall that he had to be removed to hospital. In all, eight arrests were made. At the Magistracy this morning, the two keepers of the gambling house were each fined by Mr. J. R. Wood in a sum of \$50 with the option of one month's hard labour. The others were each fined \$4 or 7 days' hard labour.

CORONATION CELEBRATION FUND.

Additional Subscriptions.

Eastern Extension Aust. & China Tel. Co.	\$ 250
A. F. Arculli	50
Arculli Bros.	50
Mrs. J. S. Van Buron	25
Astor House	25
L. Gamou for 'French Store'	25
N. Blumenthal	10
J. M. E. MacLachlan	10
J. A. Barretto	10
A. M. Cruz	10
J. M. F. Castro	10
B. J. Botelho	10
A. Member	10

There were also 21 subscriptions of five dollars each, two of three dollars, 16 of two and 42 of one.

The Weather Forecast.



	June 2nd at 10 a.m.	4 p.m.
Barometer	29.91	29.80
Temperature	82	83
Humidity	84	76
Rainfall	0.03	—

On the 3rd at 12.15 p.—The barometer continues to fall over China and Japan.

The depression lying in the neighbourhood of Wladivostok yesterday, is moving Eastwards to the Northward of Hokkaido.

The other depression has moved towards N.E. and lies now over the Gulf of Pechili.

Pressure is still high over the Pacific to the Eastward of the Bonins.

Light to moderate S. and S.E. winds may be expected over the N. part of the China Sea.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inches.

Forecast District.

- 1.—Hongkong and Neighbourhood, S. winds, light or moderate; fair to showery.
- 2.—Formosa Channel, S. and S.W. winds, moderate.
- 3.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamook, same as No. 1.
- 4.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan, same as No. 1.

RINDERPEST.

Serum Abandoned.

Corroboration of the conclusions reached by local bureau of agriculture experts in their campaign against rinderpest, is contained in the following article by Piot Bey, an investigator of the dread cattle disease for the government of Egypt. The insular bureau some time ago abandoned the use of serum and substituted the tying up of animals.

The present measures of the bureau against rinderpest are centered upon the efforts to keep susceptible animals from coming in contact with one another in infected herds.

Piot Bey's article follows:

In a note which the academy might well have considered, I described two years ago the method of individual isolation which I had put in practice against rinderpest in Egypt, and showed by observations and comparative experiments its constant efficacy, and notably, its incontestable superiority over serum therapy, as employed for the past six years by the Egyptian sanitary service.

In the course of last year and at the beginning of the present year twenty-one public domain farms out of the thirty-six which the administration directly exploits, were

Attacked by Rinderpest.

The first farm attacked, that of Kafre-Delrich, received in January 1908, fifteen newly purchased oxen, that had been segregated during the ten days quarantine imposed on the vendor. The ninth day, a case of rinderpest appeared, followed in a few days by several others. Sick and exposed were at once injected with respective doses of 200 and 100 cc., without satisfactory results, since out of fifteen oxen, 12 were sick, 8 died of the pest and 1 of pyroplasmiasis. These proportions represent the ordinary ratio in an outbreak left to itself.

I should add that I would not have had recourse in these cases to injection of serum had not these animals remained chargeable to the vendor during the ten days following the sale. It was to be feared that the vendor would rely upon the non-administration of this means of

Treatment Prescribed.

by the official sanitary service, to justify before the judicial proceedings he might undertake with intent to obtain release from the responsibility.

It the two agricultural centres of Santa and Mit Mymoun, the pest broke out toward the end of the cotton season at a time when isolation could include but a small proportion of the herd; in the first village it produced a loss of 22 head, with 3 recoveries among a total of 72 animals; of 15 head with 6 recoveries out of a total of 38 animals in the second village.

In the farm of Ebelan, which had 84 bovines, the isolation practised at the beginning of the disease did not succeed in at once eradicating the evil. There were 17 attacked of which 4 recovered. I undertook by a thorough inspection, to discover the cause and surely found it in these two facts: first, the herdsmen in charge of the sick and of the well animals through fear of

Nocturnal Attacks,

unfortunately frequent in the place, assembled every night in the same hut; second, the pails containing drinking water were sometimes used indiscriminately for sick and well animals. The epizootic ceased abruptly on this farm as soon as these causes of exposure were suppressed.

In the presence of these results, I consider myself authorized to declare that in all cases individual isolation severely applied from the appearance of the first cases of rinderpest, to the exclusion of all preventive serum therapy, permits us to limit the disease to the animals having contracted it upon the initial exposure.

After maintaining integrally to the present time all the conclusions of my first paper, I would like to dwell briefly on the contagious nature of rinderpest. It is always this "ill which spreads terror" and which "attacks all the animals, if they don't all die of it." However, in the light of the facts I have exposed, the exposure of our entire herd

Is Not So Fatal

but that one can check it from the start, contrary for example to foot and mouth disease. Rinderpest virus seems in fact very vulnerable to natural agents, as heat, air and light; the mechanism of infection seems to limit itself strictly enough to immediate contact, excreta, the use of common utensils, or the going and coming of man and the small animals. It is by individual isolation that one accomplishes most simply the suppression of these different modes of contagion and the sanitarian is no longer terrified by the appearance of the scourge.

I would be happy for my part to see these results confirmed in the different countries where rinderpest still exists in the enzootic state. There would necessarily result from it a modification of the draconic legislation regarding rinderpest which was adopted in the countries of Occidental Europe, and in case of what I fear may never happen, an enormous diminution of the damages to agriculture.—"Munich Times."

THE FAITH OF THE CHINESE.

The faith of the average Chinese Christian in the efficacy of prayer is practically unlimited. It is considered nothing out of the ordinary to have a number of Christians arise in a prayer meeting and ask for benefit of prayers for a sick member of the family. Often the sick person is taken to the chapel where services are being held. But the faith in the power of prayer does not keep them from accepting medicine from the preacher. They believe in medicine as a means given by God for man's well being, and Christians never take a dose of medicine without uttering a prayer for divine blessing. A Christian Chinese getting ready to take a trip or to build a house and any other kind of work will invariably ask the church to pray for their success. They will pray for one another in a season when their cattle are perishing because of pestilence. They often rise in prayer meeting and give thanks to God for protecting their cattle during a season of danger. These facts go to prove that after they are once converted they have great faith in prayer.—"Presbyterian" (American).

HOW CATGUT IS MADE.

There may be still some who, misled by the name, think the domestic cat is sacrificed for the necessity of the fisherman. As a matter of fact, this substance, which combines in so remarkable a way the qualities of strength, lightness, and inconspicuousness, is made from the silkworm. And a note in a scientific periodical informs us that the chief seat of its manufacture is the island of Procida, in the Bay of Naples. Most of the silkworms used are reared near Torre Annunziata, at the foot of Vesuvius. When the caterpillars are about to spin they are killed and the silk glands are removed. These are pickled in some way, which is a trade secret, and drawn out into the familiar threads.

PICTURES AS EVIDENCE.

The kaleidoscope was originally a plaything, and living pictures have up to the present been associated only with amusements. The Champagne riots, or, rather, the judicial proceedings following at Rheims, have found a new use for the cinematograph. The apparatus was brought into court and used with deadly effect. Against this "documentary" evidence an "alibi" had a poor chance. Some fifteen rioters were sentenced, and others were at the time under remand in the local prison. The cause of their being remanded was due to their assertions of innocence, and the court, to err on the right side, adjourned the hearing. Unfortunately for the accused, they appeared in the films. The police are also looking for two men, who it is alleged supplied the rioters with explosives. The cinematograph artist was enabled to register their features as they drove about the disturbed area in a motor.

THE CANTON RIOTS.

The rioting at Canton naturally caused some anxiety in London, says the "L. & C. Express," the more so as very exaggerated reports concerning it were circulated by certain Press agencies. China is a land of surprises, and very often big events arise out of quite small beginnings. Canton, of course, is one of the permanent centres of disturbance in China, and for some time past the whole province of Kwangtung has been in a state of unrest. So far as can be seen at present the revolt would not appear to be of more than local significance. A good deal of discontent has undoubtedly been caused by the recently arrived Viceroy, whose efforts to close the gambling dens and make good the deficits thereby created in the Viceroy's revenues by means of new taxation have created strong opposition. His Excellency's policy is right, but he has touched many "vested interests."

DULL MILL BUSINESS.

The cotton mills of Lancashire, England, are having a dull time as well as the mills on this side of the water. It is possible that there are too many mills in the world. The growth of weaving, spinning, etc., in India, Japan and China has not helped the business of the western countries. Added to this is the rapid multiplication of mills in New England and in the southern states within the past few years. There is an enormous amount of capital invested in the world's cotton manufacturing industries and, when the mills are all running full time millions of people are employed and the business is prosperous for all concerned. The moment it becomes dull, however, a sudden blight appears to fall upon both labour and capital in the mill industry and it has a depressing effect for a considerable circumference.—"Taunton Gazette" (America).

CHINA'S NEW LOAN.

China's new loan of £50,000,000 for the inauguration of currency reform and for the development of Manchuria, the ratification of which is announced from Peking, has a significance which is measured neither by the magnitude of the amount of money involved, by the immediate purposes to which it is to be put, nor even—so far as the United States is concerned—by the participation of our government in a financial arrangement of this sort with the Chinese imperial officials. The real importance of the diplomatic achievement, for which the credit must be given to Secretary Knox, lies in the joint participation in the undertaking by Great Britain, France, Germany and the United States, a co-operation which tightens the bonds so skillfully woven by American diplomacy for the protection of the political integrity of China.—"Philadelphia Ledger."

BEYOND THE SEAS.

Japan and China have this year taken American cotton to more than twice the amount of a year ago to date. Exports to those two countries to March 23 were 141,559 bales, compared with 66,694 bales, last season, or an increase of 112 per cent. Recent advices from Japan mention freer buying with recessions in the American spot market. Japan depends primarily upon India for raw cotton. The larger takings of American cotton are regarded as required by the developments of the Japanese industry in higher qualities of goods. Progress of the spinning industry in China also accounts for improvement in the demand from that country. Consumption in Japan at its highest was reached in 1907, when 911,000 bales were consumed, of which 484,000 were East Indian cotton, 252,000 American and 175,000 bales of Chinese cotton. Meanwhile, the quantity of American cotton taken by Japan has rarely exceeded 200,000 bales a year.

Prepaid Advertisements.

25 WORDS \$1 for 3 insertions or \$2 for one week.

TO LET—GROUND FLOOR OFFICE, also TWO ROOMS first floor suitable for offices for living rooms; moderate rental; near Clock Tower; excellent situation. Apply REX, P. O. Box 418. Hongkong, 18th May, 1911. [1128]

A KING AND SPORT.

With regard to the King's offer of a gold cup value £500 for competition among military officers of any nationality at the Horse Show at Olympia (already mentioned in "The Globe"), the following are the rules of the contest:—

Competitors must ride in uniform, and the course will contain eight jumps.

Officers' and Government horses only can be entered.

No officer may make more than one entry or ride more than one horse in this competition. A Government or Cavalry School can enter several horses, provided they are ridden by different officers.

This cup to be held for one year by the exhibitor, and to be returned to the International Horse Show, London, by June 1, 1912.

To be won three times, either in succession or at intervals, before becoming the absolute property of any exhibitor.

The King has intimated that he will present a cup to be sailed for by the "A" class schooners, yachts, and ketches above twenty-three metres, in the first festival of international yacht racing, of which His Majesty is patron. The regatta will take place off Spithead on August 7 and 8.

CHURCH AND NONCONFORMITY.

The Bishop of Hereford writes as follows in the "Hereford Diocesan Messenger" on the Church and the Coronation:—

"Such a season of prayer and thanksgiving, drawing together all classes and all denominations in the spirit of loyalty, patriotism, and goodwill, and lifting us by its influence above the atmosphere of religious divisions, must be recognised as peculiarly appropriate for any united religious service in which we can properly join.

"Accordingly, with the cordial support of the dean, I am venturing to add to our regular diocesan services and festivals of thanksgiving a celebration of the Holy Communion in our cathedral at 11.30 a.m. on Wednesday, June 28, to which I propose to invite both members of our own Church and also such of our Non-conformist neighbours and friends as may feel moved to join in our worship on this unique occasion."

The Bishop continues: "There is, however, another difficulty which may be felt by many loyal Churchmen. The Rubric at the end of our Confirmation Service states that none should be admitted to Holy Communion but such as have been confirmed or are desirous of being confirmed. This direction would constitute a grave and serious difficulty, if it applied to this case, but it is, I think, quite clear that it does not apply. He then quotes authoritative opinions on the matter supporting his action.

HEROD THE GREAT.

Professor Ernst Sellin, the Austrian Egyptologist, reports the discovery of an ancient palace of Herod the Great on the plain of the lower Jordan, near the road from Jerusalem to Jericho. The foundations are in a complete state of preservation, and Professor Sellin says that the palace might easily be reconstructed after the original architecture. Herod I, surnamed "The Great," was King of Judaea from 40 to 4 B. C. He was noted for his excessive cruelty and also for his love of building cities, temples and palaces.—"San Francisco Chronicle."

Public Companies.

THE CHINA AND MANILA STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE TWENTY-EIGHTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at the Company's Office, St. George's Buildings, 6 Cornhill Road, Victoria, on SATURDAY, 10th June, 1911, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts and the Report of the General Managers for the year ending 31st December, 1910, and electing a Consulting Committee and Auditors.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from WEDNESDAY, 7th June, to SATURDAY, 10th June, both days inclusive.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO., General Managers. Hongkong, 30th May, 1911. [1164]

THE NATIONAL BANK OF CHINA, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the National Bank of China, Limited, will be held at St. George's Buildings, Chater Road, Victoria, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the Twenty-fourth day of June, 1911, at 12.30 o'clock p.m., for the purpose of considering and, if thought fit, passing as Extraordinary Resolutions, the following Resolutions, that is to say:—

(1) That the Company be wound-up voluntarily, and that Arthur Rylands Lowe, Chartered Accountant, of Thorne's Chambers, Fenchurch Street, London, E.C. and St. George's Buildings, Hongkong, be and he is hereby appointed Liquidator for the purpose of such winding-up.

(2) That the Liquidator be authorised to pay out of the funds of the Company a sum not exceeding \$100,000 as compensation to members of the Company's staff.

Should the above Resolutions be passed by the requisite majority, they will be submitted for confirmation as Special Resolutions to a Second Extraordinary General Meeting which will be subsequently convened.

Dated Fifteenth day of March, 1911. By order of the Board. J. SCOTT HARSTON, Chairman. [994]

To Let.

TO LET.

GODOWNS in MASON'S LANE good for storage of Wines and other articles. Rent moderate. FIRST FLOOR of No. 4, Des Voeux Road, Central. FOUR ROOMS on Ground Floor of College Chambers for Offices (2 minutes from Clock Tower) can be let separately. Rent moderate. Apply to—

DAVID SASSOON & Co. Hongkong, 2nd June, 1911. [1078]

TO LET.

GODOWN No. 6A, DUNDRELL STREET. Apply to—THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY COMPANY LIMITED. Hongkong 1st June, 1911. [61]

TO LET.

GODOWNS at BURN BUILDINGS, 4A, PRAYA EAST. "GREGGIAN," 39, The Peak. No. 10, MACDONNELL ROAD. OFFICES in KING'S BUILDINGS, 4th Floor. GODOWNS, 151 to 155, PRAYA EAST. SEMI-EUROPEAN FLATS East corner of Observation Place. The Trams stop at the door. Also NEW EUROPEAN FLATS adjoining the new Seamen's Institute, PRAYA EAST. Apply to—THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY COMPANY LIMITED. Hongkong, 1st June, 1911. [159]

STEAM LAUNDRY CO.

YAMUTAI.

Established 1890.

THE only successful Steam Laundry in the Far East. The only Laundry in the Colony under European Supervision.

Filtered Water. Regular Delivery, Flannels and underwear washed by skilled Japanese.

Monthly rates quoted. Dry cleaning a specialty. Depot No. 4, Desvieux Road, Arcade. Tel. 832.

R. WOOD,

Manager.

Hongkong, 1st Mar. 1911. [481]

Intimations



SH RTEST & QUICKEST ROUTE BETWEEN

THE FAR EAST & EUROPE, via DAIREN.

SUMMER SCHEDULE.

(Effective from May 1, 1911.)

THREE WEEKLY EXPRESS TRAIN SERVICE, composed of excellent equipped Sleeping, Dining and 1st Class Cars, is operated between Dairen and Changchun in connection with the Trans-Siberian Express Trains and with Dairen-Shanghai Direct Steamer Service by the S.S. "Kobe Maru" and "Sakiko Maru" (each 2,377 tons) as follows:—

NORTH BOUND.

1st Class Fares	Shanghai (Steamer).....Lv.	Dairen (").....Ar.	(S.M.R. Train).....Lv.	Mukden (").....Ar.	Changchun (").....Lv.	Harbin (").....Ar.	Thurs. Sat. Sun.	Sun. Tues. Wed.	Fri.
\$40			6.00 a.m.	1.50 p.m.	2.05 "	8.30 "	"	"	"
Y14.95							"	"	"
Y11.50							"	"	"
R 9.60							"	"	"

Connecting at Harbin with

SOUTH BOUND.

1st Class Fares	Harbin (Russian Train).....Lv.	Changchun (").....Ar.	Mukden (").....Ar.	Dairen (").....Lv.	Shanghai (").....Ar.	Mon. Tues. Wed.	Thurs. Fri. Sat.	State Ex-press from Moscow	State Ex-press from Moscow	Wagon Lits from Moscow
R 9.60		11.20 a.m.	8.25 p.m.	10.30 "	5.10 a.m.	5.25 "	1.30 p.m.	Noon		
Y11.50										
Y14.95										
Y40.00										

Connecting at Harbin with

* Russian Train Time is 21 minutes ahead of the S.M.R. Time. For instance, 6 p.m. by the former is 5.37 p.m. by the latter.

Supplementary Charges on DAIREN-CHANGCHUN Service. Express Extra FareY3.00 Sleeping Car Surcharge.....Y5.00

TICKET AGENCIES—The Company's railway and steamer tickets are obtainable at all the Agencies of the International Sleeping Car & Express Trains Co., the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, Shanghai, Messrs. Thos. Cook & Son, and Reisebureau der Hamburg-Amerika Linie.

RAILWAY HOTELS—Yamato Hotel (Tel. A.I. 4, "Yamato") at Dairen, Port Arthur, Mukden, Fushun and Changchun, all under the Company's management.

SOUTH MANCHURIA RAILWAY COMPANY, DAIREN.

Tel. Add. "Mantetsu." Codes: A.B.C. 5th. Ed. A. L. & Lieber's

FUSHUN COAL

THE BEST STEAMING COAL IN THE FAR EAST.

Output 3,500 tons per day.

Fresh stocks always on hand at Dairen, Newchwang and Tientsin Depots and also at Chiofoo, Shanghai, Hongkong, Singapore and Penang.

MINING DEPARTMENT.

SOUTH MANCHURIA RAILWAY COMPANY, DAIREN.

Tel. Add. "Mantetsu." Codes: A. B. C. 5th. Ed. A. L. & Lieber's

Agents: MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA, LTD. Hongkong, 29th April, 1911. [785]

Just Arrived

BRAMPTON ALUMINIUM FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.

KING OF THE RING RACES MODEL ROLLER SKATES

A GUIDE

HOW TO SKATE ON ROLLERS BY RINKER.

G. PRIEN,

Telephone 174. Hongkong Hotel Building. Hongkong, 10th May, 1911. [1016]

WANG HING, Jeweller.

THE LARGEST COLLECTION OF SILVER WARE IN THE COLONY.

10, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL. [1098]

"The Beer That's Brewed to Suit The Climate"

O. B.

BEER

"Just Try It"

Intimations.



J. S. WATSON & CO., LD.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

WINE AND SPIRIT
MERCHANTS.WATSON'S
E
VERY OLD LIQUOR.
SCOTCH
WHISKYA Blend of the Finest Pure
Malt Whiskies distilled in
ScotlandGENUINE AGE
AND
FINE MELLOW
FLAVOUR.Robert Porter & Co.'s
BULL DOG
BRAND
GUINNESS'
STOUTin PANTS and SPLITS.
A. S. WATSON &
CO., LD.ALEXANDRIA BUILDINGS.
Hongkong, 7th July, 1910. [28]The object of this paper is to publish
correct information, to serve the truth
and, print the news without fear or
favour.Cable Address: Telegraph
Hongkong.Telephone: No. 1.
A. B. C., 5th edition
Western Union.THE
Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, SATUR., JUNE 3, 1911.

STREET PAVING IN
HONGKONG.

During the recent torrential rains that have deluged Hongkong, the attention of residents must have been called frequently and in a very forcible manner to the paving of the city streets. The incidence of rainfall peculiar to these parts renders the road paving much more liable to damage than is the case in some other places, where, although the rainfall annually may be greater, it is more equably distributed throughout the twelve months. In past years our Public Works Department have not been sparing of their efforts to discover just exactly what style of paving is most suitable for this climate. Of course, the choice is hedged in by these all-important limitations: constructional cost, and durability. Against these have to be weighed in the balance: comfort, noiselessness, freedom from dust in the dry weather and from puddles in the wet. In London and in other cities in Europe and America

wood paving has leaped into high favour. In Hongkong several experimental patches of this kind of paving have been laid down in different parts. Within only the last day or two Ice House Street has been opened to traffic after being paved with wood. Everyone who has passed through the newly dressed street must acknowledge the vast improvement which has been effected there by the substitution of wood for macadam. Where laid down in other parts of the town, the wood paving has not yet been long enough in use for a verdict to be delivered as to its suitability for economy. Still it has stood the test in other places. In Calcutta it is the one method which has proved a success after a trial of nearly ten years. It is with a deal of regret therefore that we learn from high authority that there is little likelihood of our depleted Colonial Exchequer being able to bear the additional strain which would be laid upon it by any extensive scheme of wood paving in the near future. Ice House Street is laid, half with camphor-wood blocks from Borneo, and half with Jarrah blocks from New Zealand. These are steeped in tar and rest on a concrete foundation. The only disadvantage which applies specially to wood paving is the great damage that results when it becomes necessary to get at the gas and water mains, or sewers, or the electric cables underneath. And goodness knows that there is always one or other street in the central district in which digging operations are going forward. In this respect, tar macadam is to be preferred, for it can be taken up and replaced at comparatively little cost. Tar macadam appears to have the approbation of our worthy Director of Public Works (Hon. Mr. W. Chatham), as being the most suitable street paving for Hongkong so far as is compatible with the practice of rigid economy: he claims for it that it is impervious to water, that it dries quickly, and that it bogets little or no dust. But, unfortunately, tar macadam is not impervious to heat. It absorbs heat very readily, and we can well imagine that, by the afternoon of a blazing summer day, the open length of tar macadam stretching from Ice House Street to Beaconsfield Arcade in Queen's Road Central will have attained a degree of temperature calculated to raise blisters on the feet of the most pachydermatous of street coolies. The heat will be absorbed during the heat of the day only to be radiated during the cool of the evening. This particular style of paving has been tested in various parts of the Colony, over which the traffic varies greatly in character. It would seem to be the least durable in Queen's Road, where it has been recently put down, we judge by the deep indentations already showing on the surface, and made by narrow faced rickshaws. Why not compel all ricksha wheels to be rubber tyred, or to have double the width of felloe now in use? If this were done, we are sure it would not be necessary to so constantly repair our roads as we at present must. Of other forms of paving in use in Hongkong there are granite sets, universally voted to be too noisy for anything, though the most durable of all; concrete, such as is used in Battery Path and Zetland Street; and ordinary macadam, as in Queen's Road or Des Vaux Road. The extent to which this macadam suffers from the ravages of summer rains is well exemplified by the present state of our main thoroughfares. Idealists look forward to the time when our streets will be paved with a noiseless, comfortable con-

glomerate of asbestos and rubber, which shall be impervious both to heat and rain. But that consummation cannot be achieved, we doubt, until asbestos becomes a glut on the second-hand market and rubber descends from its present almost unattainable altitudes and can be purchased for something like a cent a pound.

DAY BY DAY.

The weight of public opinion is always for good in the long run, as Lincoln so well knew and so well phrased in his proverb about fooling the people.

His Excellency Sir Frederick F. D. Lugard has declared Hoihow an infected port.

Her Majesty the Queen Mother of Siam and suite left to-day on the royal yacht Malmelakri for the south.

A very clever troupe of Japanese acrobats and tricksters will pay a visit to Hongkong on Monday next. The Company is to show at the Empire Cinematograph Theatre.

A meeting of the Royal Hongkong Golf Club will be held at the Club House on Monday afternoon, June 12th. An important resolution will be put before the members.

The ten Chinese who were admitted to hospital on Thursday night suffering from poisoning, as the result of a Dragon Boat Festival feast, have all been discharged.

The first meeting of the Sanitary Board in their new head office on the second floor of the Post Office building in Des Vaux Road will be held on Tuesday next, at 3.45 p.m.

Her Majesty the Queen Mother of Siam who visited the Netherlands Hospital and Alice Memorial Maternity Hospital on Friday morning, has been graciously pleased to send a donation of \$400.

For being found in possession of 48 lbs. of loose opium at Aupui in the New Territory, a Chinaman was sentenced by Mr. F. A. Hazeland at the Magistracy this morning, to pay a fine of \$1,000, or undergo six months' hard labour.

His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint Mr. Edward Shollin to be an additional Member of the Court of the University of Hongkong, and Dr. Gregory Paul Jordan to be an additional Member of the Council of the said University.

America's corn crop in eight years would re-build every railroad in the land. In thirteen years it would pay for all the banking capital, deposits and circulation in the country. A single year's crop would cover all greater New York nearly a foot deep with shelled corn.

Although the date of the vacation of the old Post Office has not yet been decided, many offers have already been made to Government for a lease of the premises. It is stated that a well-known European retail firm, with branches all over the East, is well in the running for the leasing of this valuable site.

Unless with the express permission of the Director of Public Works, no wheeled vehicles will be allowed on Kennedy Road other than the following:—A ricksha, bicycle, tricycle or other similar machine not propelled by a motor, and a perambulator or other similar machine. Any such wheeled vehicle must proceed round the bends of Kennedy Road at a moderate speed.

Those who wish to see marvels should pay a visit to the Victoria Theatre. The Ching Ling Foo troupe are responsible for gymnastic displays of exceptional merit which put to shame other performances of the kind. Miss Che Toy, who is the fortunate possessor of a wonderfully mellow voice, also delights the audience with English songs rendered in a faultless style.

THE KING'S BIRTHDAY.

Review of the Troops.

To-day being the birthday of King George V., a parade of the troops stationed here was held this forenoon on the Hongkong Cricket Ground. The weather being fine, a large number of people were present to view the spectacle which is always imposing. The detachments that paraded, were the Royal Navy, Royal Navy Marines, the Royal Garrison Artillery, the Hongkong-Singapore Royal Garrison Artillery, the Royal Engineers, the 1st King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry, the Hongkong Volunteers, the 8th Rajputs, and 126th Baluchistan Infantry. The dress was review order, khaki, while the order was that all medals should be worn.

On arrival at their positions the various detachments fixed bayonets, and awaited the coming of His Excellency the Governor, and as he entered the grounds arms were presented and six bars of the National Anthem were played by the band.

At about 10 a.m. the troops were ordered to attention, and while they so stood, the Union Jack was broken at the mast-head to the accompaniment of a royal salute fired by the Royal Garrison Artillery. At the conclusion of the salute the word of command was given to slope arms after which the royal salute was given while the band played the National Anthem. Following this, at the word of command the European troops removed their head dresses and gave three hearty cheers for His Majesty.

The men then formed fours and marched past His Excellency, thus concluding a very impressive ceremony.

After the march past the troops left the grounds by the north-east gate and proceeded to their respective parade grounds, or embarking piers.

At the Saluting Base.

The saluting base was situated on the Queen's Road side of the Cricket Ground. H.E. Sir Frederick Lugard was attended by Captain C. N. S. Simpson, private secretary, and Captain P. H. M. Taylor, A.D.C. At the saluting base was Commodore Cresswell J. Pyres, R.N., with his Flag Lieutenant. In the absence of His Excellency Major-General C. A. Anderson, the troops were in command of Colonel C. W. H. St. John, R.E., General Officer Commanding the Forces. He was attended by Major J. B. O. Tulloch, acting D.A.A. and Q.M.G. The allocation of positions on the field was in the hands of Garrison Sergeant-Major A. E. Horle.

Music for the march past was played by the band of the King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry. In the case of the Baluchis, however, the detachment was played past by the regimental pipe band.

The state of parade was as follows:—

	Officers.	Ranks.
Royal Navy...	3	100
Royal Marines...	1	40
R.G.A.	3	100
R.K.S.B.L.G.A.	2	88
R.E. (including 20 Chinese sappers)	2	88
1st K.O.Y.L.I.	3	120
H.K. Volunteers	3	80
8th Rajputs	3	120
16th Baluchis	3	120
Total	23	864

Amongst the public in general, there seemed to have been a prevailing misunderstanding as to the time at which the parade was to take place. As early as seven o'clock, the roped-off enclosures for spectators inside the rails was crowded with Chinese and Europeans too. At nine o'clock the police contingent under Chief Inspector Baker took over control of the traffic in the streets adjacent to the Cricket Ground and they had some trouble in clearing the reserved spaces. Captain F. W. Lyons, Captain Superintendent, was in charge of the whole police arrangements.

TENNIS.

The last set of the Tennis Match between the European and Chinese Y.M.C.A. was played on Thursday afternoon and resulted in a win for the latter. The score was 52 to 47 in favour of the Chinese Y.M.C.A.

CANTON NEWS.

Chinese v. Americans.

Law Court to be Opened.

It is reported that the American Consul at Wuchow has written to the Canton Viceroy that an American Court of Justice will be opened at the Consulate on the 28th inst., when cases between Chinese and Americans will be heard. The Consul asked the Viceroy to instruct his junior officials throughout the province to find out whether there are any Chinese who wish to bring legal proceedings against Americans. If so they must appear at Wuchow to take out summons. Only money suits exceeding the amount of \$1,000 will be tried at Wuchow. At the same time the Consul asked the Viceroy to notify his colleagues in the various provinces to grant facilities to the people to bring law suits at Wuchow.

Action of Foreign Consuls Means Sacrificing China's Rights

The Nanking Viceroy has telegraphed to the Ministers of the new Cabinet to the effect that the foreign Consuls at Nanking have, as the result of the Canton revolt, sent in a proposal to dispatch cruisers to Nanking for the protection of foreigners. The consuls have given as a reason that, although the trouble in Canton has not resulted in any loss of properties to foreigners, the Canton authorities cannot free from blame anyone startling the foreigners. In the opinion of the Consuls, Nanking is the key to the Yangtze-kiang, and will doubtless be made use of by anarchists should a second rising occur. This is the reason why the Consuls asked for the dispatch of foreign cruisers. The Government has sent a reply to the Viceroy to the effect that granting this request to the foreign Consuls means sacrificing China's rights and losing China's prestige.

Mexican Government's Alien Act.

Stringent Measures.

The Board of Foreign Affairs has communicated with the Canton Viceroy regarding the Exclusion Act enforced by the Mexican Government on the 1st of May. According to this act the Chinese Ministers, Consuls, suites and their families entering Mexico are not within the meaning of the Act. Whenever a steamer arrives at Mexico the Commanding Officer has to submit a list of the male and female passengers on board with particulars of their nationalities, the ports of their departures and other things to the Customs. The Commanding Officer will be fined for any breach of the Exclusion Act. On arrival the passengers have to be inspected by the customs officials before landing. Passengers' certificates of travel have to be shown on arrival. Passengers found carrying contraband or anything not permissible by law will be fined or imprisoned by the Customs. Passengers who have previously committed criminal or civil offences with the intention of taking refuge in Mexico will be tried and dealt with by the Mexican Government. The result of the trial will be notified to the authorities of the country to which the offenders belong. Contracted labourers are allowed to land, but they have to submit their names and occupation. All aliens, irrespective of nationalities, and period of residence in Mexico, will be deported when found acting contrary to the laws. The Viceroy has instructed his junior officials regarding the Act.

Dragon Festival Catastrophes.

Several Persons Drowned.

The Dragon Boat Festival was attended with a catastrophe. On the afternoon of the Race the Band was crowded with spectators. In front of the Canton Water-works Company's officers, there were two bamboo bridges. A throng of people stood on them to see the dragon boats coming from the direction of Sai Ho Kow. The bridges were not strong enough to support the weights and without warning, they gave way at the same time. Over one hundred persons were thrown into the water, several persons, including two women and two children, being drowned. The rest were saved but many were injured. Relief was obtained from the Hong Yin Hospital and the injured were attended to.

REVIEWER'S TABLE.

Exploration in Western China and Tibet.

It is clear from Mr. W. N. Fergusson's pages that by the violent death of Lieutenant J. W. Brooke at the hands of the independent Lolo tribe in December, 1908, an able and intrepid explorer came to a most regrettable and untimely end. Mr. Fergusson's book is mainly an account of two journeys through some practically unexplored portions of Western China and Tibet undertaken by the late Lieutenant Brooke, F.R.G.S., in 1906-8, the explorer's diary and photographs being placed at Mr. Fergusson's disposal for the purpose. But Mr. Fergusson is not merely a compiler. His sixteen years' experience as a member of the China Inland Mission and the fact that he accompanied and assisted Mr. Brooke almost to the end of his second expedition add largely to the value and vividness of his record.

In this second journey Mr. Brooke was also accompanied by Mr. C. Meares, another intrepid explorer, whose articles in the home Press on his return to England in 1900 aroused much public attention. However, his subsequent enlistment as a member of Capt. Scott's Antarctic Expedition left, perforce, the work of authorship to Mr. Fergusson. Mr. Brooke was well qualified for his self-imposed task by previous war-service in South Africa, by exploration in East Africa in 1903, and by some scientific study. His original design was to enter Tibet from India and investigate the debatable question of the relation of the Sampo and Brahmaputra rivers. This plan was frustrated for political reasons, in view of the recent Russian Treaty. "I then considered it best," writes Mr. Brooke in his diary, "to try and get the support of the Chinese Government and enter Tibet from the north." Accordingly, Shanghai became his base of operations.

To realise the nature of the travel undertaken and work accomplished the book must be read. It is written, for the most part, in diary style; no doubt a necessity of the case. But the reader will be impressed with the varied tale of adventure and hardship boldly faced and cheerfully endured; of ready resource in face of great difficulties of transport, of climate, and of native service. The Dalai Lama was interviewed at Sinig. Robbers were frequently encountered. Some sport with strange wild animals was obtained, and a few valuable sporting trophies were secured.

The book is well illustrated with a varied selection of photographs; while it throws many pertinent sidelights on Chinese, as well as Tibetan, manners, customs, and characteristics. Perhaps its most interesting portion is contained in the two chapters on Lololand—a veritable Rudyard Kipling "back of beyond"—and the ways and customs of its people. Here also is recounted, necessarily at second hand, the sudden tragedy of Lieutenant Brooke's death following on his bold and lonely entry into this unknown section of Chinese borderland.

"Adventure, Sport, and Travel on the Tibetan Steppes," by Lt. Fergusson, F.R.G.S.

A Frontiersman.

Mr. Kipling, we know, and Mr. Service, who has been labelled the Canadian Kipling, we also know; and now comes Mr. E. C. Adams who we suppose may win the title of the Nigerian Kipling for what it is worth. His verse is no better than Mr. Kipling's and Mr. Service's. With a few local differences it is much the same, though perhaps the name of God is introduced less often, and adultery or the first stop to it is less frequently a subject of loud tragedy. "Lyra Nigoriae" contains some very good work of its class. The trouble is that that class always suggests that the Empire is almost entirely populated by drink-sodden, truculent, fever-ridden, hard-living, brainless drimontals. The only alternative to one or other of these types of character seems to be a sentimental heartiness which Mr. Kipling himself laughed at excellently in "Stalky and Co." But from this vice Mr. Adams is tolerably free. His verse is vigorous, his humour a little elementary, his sincerity palpable.

COMMERCIAL.

WEEKLY SHARE REPORT.

Messrs. E. S. Kadoorie & Co. report as follows:—

2nd June, 1911.

The volume of business put through since last report has been on a slightly larger scale but the market is by no means a free one.

Rubber.—The quotation for fine hard Para has experienced a further drop, the last advices reporting 3/11 per lb. The Home market is in consequence very depressed and transactions locally are non-existent; the undertone, however, would appear to be somewhat firmer.

Banks.—Hongkong and Shanghai Banks fell in London to £80 10s. but have since recovered to £87. The Dollar quotation is 890 sellers with no business passing. National Banks (in liquidation) are enquired for at \$80.

Marine Insurance.—Sales in Unions have taken place at \$815 and market remains steady. Cargoes have again been dealt in at \$175, closing with buyers at this rate. North Chinas have firmed up to Tls. 156, at which shares have changed hands.

Fire Insurance.—Hongkong Firms have buyers at \$325. China Firms are wanted at \$118.

Shipping.—Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboats have continued to advance and transactions have taken place at \$31 and \$31-1-4, closing with probable buyers at the latter rate. In the absence of advice from London, Indos are a dull market with sellers to a small extent at \$68. China and Manilas have changed hands at \$10 3-4 closing at \$10-1-2. Shells are on offer at 8/6. 3d. Old Star Forries at \$24-3-4 and New at \$15-1-2, both ex dividend, are quiet.

Refineries.—China Sugars are very depressed at a nominal quotation of \$85. Luzons have changed hands at \$18-1-4 to a small extent only.

Mining.—Ruhrs are offering at \$2 and Chinese Engineering and Minings are in request at Tls. 11-1-2 with no sellers at the rate. French Mines have further advanced and closed with buyers at 75s. Langkats have been the medium of a large business in Shanghai rates ranging from Tls. 87 to Tls. 103, the latest quotation from the North being Tls. 102.

Docks, Wharves and Godowns.—Kowloon Wharves have buyers at \$47 with sellers at \$1 higher and Hongkong and Whampoa Docks, after transactions at \$53-1-2, are still wanted. Shinghai Docks have been booked at Tls. 80 and Hongkew Wharves remain unaltered Tls. 87.

Lands, Hotels and Buildings.—Hongkong Lands have come to business at \$93-1-2 with sellers at \$94. Kowloon Lands are wanted at \$25 and West Point at \$47. Hongkong Hotel Old Jiras at \$115 and the New at \$75 are a quiet market.

Cotton Mills.—Hongkong Cottons, after sales at \$4-1-4 and \$4, are still enquired for at the latter rate.

Miscellaneous.—Green Island Cements have come to business at \$3.15 and more could be placed at this price. Humphrey's Estates have been dealt in at \$6 and Dairy Farms are in request at \$20-1-2, but have no sellers under \$21. China Providents are quiet at \$6-1-2. Watsons are wanted at the reduced rate of \$5 and Hongkong Ropes are enquired for at \$17. Electrics are neglected at \$21-1-2 and Hongkong Icos have sellers at \$185.

Exchange.—The Bank's drawing rate on London is 1.0 3-4 on demand and the T. T. Rate on Shanghai is 74 5-8.

CHINA'S COAL.

It has been recently discovered that in one province of China immense beds of anthracite coal remain unworked and that near them deposits of high grade iron lie. China is a country hoary with age but as yet its resources in coal, oil and minerals remain unknown. Doubtless they are fully as extensive and valuable as that of any other part of the world. "Taunton Gazette" (America).

HONGKONG GYMKHANA CLUB.

Second Meeting.

The second meeting of the Hongkong Gymkhana Club which had been postponed twice, took place on the Racecourse at Happy Valley this afternoon.

Five furlongs flat race.—For Subscription Grifflins of any season which have not won an official race. Weight for inches as per scale. Winners at first gymkhana this season of one race 7 lbs., of two or more 10 lbs., extra. Jockeys who have won more than 3 Official Races in Hongkong, Shanghai or Tientsin penalised 5 lbs. Entrance fee \$5. 1st Prize: Presented. 2nd Prize: \$25. (Entrance fees to go to winner.)

Mr. D. M. Ross' Tomahawk 155 lbs. 1
Mr. H. P. White's Traleo 152 lbs. 2
Mr. O. K.'s Donau 152 lbs. 3
Mr. C. Jay's Trewint 162 lbs. 0
Mr. Ching's Urgent 150 lbs. 0
Mr. Gilpin's Mustard 155 lbs. 0
Mr. James' Christmas Tree 155 lbs. 0
Mr. Cymra's Jack Spraggan 155 lbs. 0
Mr. M. W. Bishop's Sonny Jim 152 lbs. 0
Mr. H. Humphrey's Seaweed 152 lbs. 0
Major W. M. Withycombe's Aliquid 149 lbs. 0
97 lbs. penalty.

Gymkhana Stakes.—Value \$100. Distance one mile. For all China Ponies. Catch weights at 10.3. 6 lbs. Winners of an open race or open Griffin race or Ponies that have won the aggregate prize in the Gymkhana Stakes in any season 5 lbs. extra. Non-winning Subscription Grifflins allowed 5 lbs. Jockeys who have won more than 3 official races in Hongkong, Shanghai or Tientsin penalised 5 lbs. A Cup called the Gymkhana Cup will be presented at the end of the Season to be won by the Pony scoring most marks in the races for the Gymkhana Stakes at the Gymkhana Meetings during the Season, counting 4 points for a first; 2 for a second; and 1 for a third. The benefit of marks already scored to pass with the Pony on a sale. Any winner of the race to carry 5 lbs. extra for each win in subsequent starts for the race, but in the event of a pony carrying the penalty not winning, 2 lbs. to be deducted next time he starts. Such 2 lbs. to remain deducted until he wins again when he will carry the full penalties without deduction, penalties accumulative up to 15 lbs. Entrance fee \$5. 2nd Prize: \$25. (Half entrance fees to go to winner.)

Mr. H. P. White's Lachino 156 lbs. 1
Mr. Ellis Kadoorie's Arcadian Chief 146 lbs. 2
Mr. Gilpin's Caprice 151 lbs. 3
Mr. Duddell's Dorando II, 151 lbs. 0
Messrs. Hughes and Jervois' Favenius 146 lbs. 0
Mr. Hickman's Kerry 146 lbs. 0
Mr. Brutton's Odcombe 146 lbs. 0
Mr. O. K.'s Mombassa 146 lbs. 0
Mr. C. H. Ross' Ben Armino 146 lbs. 0

Other Competitions.

Tent Poggling in sections of three. Open to teams mounted on China ponies and composed of any three members of the Gymkhana Club. Teams:—
Capt. Crawford, Capt. Brierley, Mr. A. Lawder, K.O.Y.L.L. A. Team. 2
K.O.Y.L.L. B. Team. 3
Mr. M. H. Logan, Mr. G. C. Moxon, Mr. R. F. C. Master. 4
Three Quarters of a Mile Flat Race.—Handicap.—For all Ponies. Jockeys who have won more than 3 official races in Hongkong, Shanghai and Tientsin penalised 5 lbs. Entrance fee \$5. 1st Prize: Presented. 2nd Prize: \$25. (Entrance fees to go to winner.)

Mr. Duddell's Dorando II 161 lbs.
Mr. Ellis Kadoorie's Arcadian Chief 156 lbs.
Mr. Brutton's Odcombe 155 lbs.
Mr. W. M. Withycombe's Ben Armino 155 lbs.
Capt. Hughes' Tiekey 151 lbs.
Mr. Brutton's Bantam 151 lbs.
Mr. Cymra's Dylluan 148 lbs.
Mr. T. S. Forrest's Auchendoley 145 lbs.
Messrs. Laws and Hickman's Kongsi 142 lbs.
Mr. Velox's Greyback 142 lbs.
Mr. Neilson's Hartwood 138 lbs.

Ladies' Nomination. Half Mile Flat Race. For China Ponies. Subscription Grifflins of the season 1910-11 and all bona fide Polo Ponies. Catch weights. Ponies to be nominated by a lady. The names of the Ponies will be placed in one hat, the names of riders in another hat and drawn alternately. Ponies to be ridden by riders whose names appear at the same drawing. No pony to be scratched after entry except on account of sickness.

Mr. Cymra's Jack Spraggan.
Mr. H. P. White's Traleo.
Mr. Gilpin's Mustard.
Mr. C. M. Forrest's Ivory Rose.
Mr. Ching's Urgent.
Mr. M. W. Bishop's Sonny Jim.
One and a Quarter Mile Flat Race. Handicap.—For all China Ponies. Jockeys who have won more than 3 official races in Hongkong, Shanghai or Tientsin penalised 5 lbs. Entrance fee \$5. 1st Prize: Presented. 2nd \$25. (Entrance fees to go to winner.)

Mr. H. P. White's Lachino 161 lbs.
Mr. Gilpin's Caprice 161 lbs.
Mr. O. K.'s Mombassa 159 lbs.
Mr. Ellis Kadoorie's Arcadian Chief 151 lbs.
Mr. Brutton's Odcombe 151 lbs.
Capt. Hughes' Tiekey 150 lbs.
Mr. Ellis Kadoorie's Servian Chief 149 lbs.
Mr. Hickman's Kerry 148 lbs.
Mr. D. M. Ross' Tomahawk 148 lbs.
Mr. D. Jay's Trewint 147 lbs.
Mr. Brutton's Bantam 147 lbs.
Mr. T. S. Forrest's Alacerty 146 lbs.
Mr. O. K.'s Donau 145 lbs.
Mr. James' Christmas Tree 140 lbs.
Mr. Neilson's Hartwood 136 lbs.

SOCIETY TO REJECT FOREIGN LOANS.

In China there is, we believe, what is called the Society to Reject Foreign Loans. In view of the history of the past ten or twenty years, the tenderness or the touchiness of the Chinese at the very suggestion of an increase in foreign influence is readily understandable. Yet, if we are not mistaken, the activities of the society just referred to have recently been greatly curtailed, for the leaders of Chinese thought realize that only through the assistance of foreign capital can their country be developed, the necessary reforms brought into being, perhaps its very existence as a nation maintain. Turkey, too, needs the investment of outside capital for the development of the enormously rich lands in Asia Minor, and Turkish leaders seek to tempt such investment as well as foreign enterprise in municipal and other improvements, apparently quite willing to face the obvious, that is the remittance out of the country of dividends, and profits that will accrue. Surely this is not too great a price to pay for the manifold and enormous benefits to a nation itself that follow the active interest of foreigners.—"Exporter," America.

CHINESE PETITION.

A quaint petition drawn up by a number of Chinese lodging house keepers was presented to the London County Council recently. It is the outcome of the Council's action in enforcing an order which makes opium smoking in London an indictable offence. The petition is as follows:—
We, the undersigned Chinamen in London, beg the favour of a longer extension of time in which to stop the opium smoking. Most of us are very pleased that it is to be stopped, but in many cases to stop opium smoking at once is either to kill the man or cause him to go into consumption, as your doctors can testify.

A few of us knew at the beginning of 1910 that it would be eventually suppressed, but many of the seamen now in London have been on a two or three years' voyage and only now returned and they say they must have time to leave it off. Opium smoking has been on the decrease for some years and after all there is very little harm in it, not half so much as the drink habit among the English and other seamen.

The men must get the opium somewhere and the keepers have to be constantly on the watch in case they smoke in licensed houses. So that we beg your kind consideration in the matter.

The London County Council, however, declined to give the desired kind consideration, and has ever since been watching the Chinese lodging house to enforce the law against opium smoking.

CHINESE RADICALISM.

The "Evening Post," New York, commenting on the Canton revolt, says:—

"The uprising in Canton illustrates the difficulties which beset the progressive movement in China. If the insurrection were a popular movement having for its aim the hastening of promised constitutional reforms, the outside world might regard it with equanimity. Canton is the seat of Chinese radicalism and would naturally be the first place for the new order to make its stand. But, unfortunately, there is every appearance that the present disorders are largely in the nature of a military mutiny, or at best an uprising against the Manchu dynasty. Among the mutineers and looters there are probably very few representatives of the Young China movement whose interests are not concerned with nationality of the dynasty that rules at Peking, but with the character of the government there established. If anything, the best interests of progress in China would seem to be bound up with the maintenance of the present regime at Peking."

THE ANTIQUITY OF ENGLAND.

The antiquity of England does not save her from the possibility of the invasion of her loveliest regions by beauty destroying industrial development. The "London Spectator" has suggested that country councils be given legal powers "to preserve the amenities" of districts so threatened; and the suggestion at once calls forth a letter from a member of the Institution of Civil Engineers, Mr. Mark Robinson, drawing attention to a most serious problem of this kind that is impending. It is difficult to think of Kent as disfigured by collieries, but Mr. Robinson states that considerable developments in this direction have been silently going on, and the result may be the sudden arising of an important industrial district before the public knows anything about it.

J. Pierpont Morgan's disbursements in Europe are not confined to buying paintings and tapestries that cost a few hundred thousand dollars. Last month he gave \$50,000 to the hospital at Aix-les-Bains. The money will be used to add a wing to the main building.

LONDON AND ITS CROWDS.

A representative of the "Berliner Tageblatt," who has been observing the "man in the street" in London, has published some of his impressions.

"What is the external appearance of the Englishman in the street? (he asks). First of all, he looks as though he has no time for anything. Any one who has time to move slowly interrupts and disturbs the street traffic in London. One can easily see that Englishmen are dominated by a desire to move forward and to achieve their respective missions as quickly as possible and without any interruption. This general wish has produced a very healthy feeling in favour of reciprocity, inasmuch as every one feels that he can exploit his own time to the greatest possible advantage if he occupies the time of others either not at all or as little as possible. To interrupt others to the least possible degree has been proved by practice to be the best method of getting on as quickly as possible.

CONEY ISLAND.

The fire at the Dreamland section of Coney Island, Long Island, New York, has wiped out for the time being two million dollars worth of ingenious devices to mystify, thrill, and please the public. Coney Island, of all the places in the world, holds the palm for violently eccentric entertainers. The wiggle-waggle, the enko-walk, the witching waves, the switch-back railway, the water salute, the joy wheel, and the one hundred and one other contrivances designed to cause each individual hair to stand on end have all been born at Coney Island. For a sand-bar about five miles long and one broad it has gained a reputation such as no other place in the world has acquired, and the scenes on Sundays and holidays simply beggar description. Coney Island's sole business is to provide thrills for the million, and it does that with nerve-racking persistence, and sends its instruments for so doing to every part of the world where large crowds of people are likely to gather.

THE FORESTS OF FORMOSA.

One of the most interesting visitors to the United States at present is Dr. S. Kawai, Professor of the Imperial University in Tokyo, one of the chief forestry authorities of Japan, and specially in charge of the Japanese Government's development of the forests in the island of Formosa. He says it will be recalled that after the Japanese-Chinese War Formosa was ceded to Japan by China as a part of the indemnity paid at that time. It had been Chinese territory practically since the fourteenth century, when first it was settled permanently by the Chinese. Under the Chinese some utilisation was made of the Formosa forests by Chinese operators, but they confined themselves to the timber that was easily accessible, and employed her. Despite the presence on the island of a heavy forest, the inhabitants import annually about £400,000 worth of timber, some of it from the United States.

Dr. Kawai, among the other things, is reported to have stated that "two-thirds of the area of Formosa Island is covered with woods now occupied by savages, who in the course of the next three years will be either civilised or destroyed."

The Siamsoe Royal Yacht left Hongkong this morning.

Mr. Denman Fuller will give a special organ recital on Monday, June 10th, at 5.30 p.m. The programme will include Elgar's "Imperial March," Frank Bridge's "Serenade," Smart's "Concert Air and Variations in A." The Cathedral Choir and the Philharmonic Society will unite in singing the Epitaph from Elgar's "The Banner of St. George." Mr. Frank Austin will be the soloist.

ENGLAND'S GREAT EXPERIMENT.

The introduction in Parliament yesterday of Mr. Lloyd George's bill for insuring workmen against sickness and unemployment may do more to make this session historically memorable than even the bill abolishing the Lords' veto. It is a measure which has been long expected and long preparing. The Chancellor of the Exchequer has been giving his strength to it for months. To him it represents the goal which he set himself in his bitterly opposed taxation and land laws of two years ago. He made no secret of his purpose. The main reason why he sought to push up succession duties and stiffen the income-tax and take a part of the increment in land values, was that he aimed to bring into the Treasury new revenues that might be released for social legislation.—"Evening News," New York.

RECORD GOLD OUTPUT.

It has taken more than two years to beat the last Transvaal monthly gold production record, but the Chamber of Mines returns for March puts all previous figures in the shade. The last best output was in December, 1908, when it was certified to amount to \$14,031,175, which total was, however, unduly swelled by the inclusion of a considerable quantity of gold taken from the reserves.

The month of March has now beaten all previous records with a total of value \$14,358,700, representing 676,065 ounces of fine gold, exceeding the 1908 figures by over 15,000 ounces.

AMERICA'S SOLDIER.

Ex-Secretary of State John W. Foster, in his address on the "Defects in Our Neutrality Laws" at the Baltimore Peace Congress, illustrates only too clearly the inconsistency between our propaganda for peace and our exploitation and stimulation of wars.

While we exhort our fellow-nations to settle their differences peaceably, we allow our citizens to make money out of equipping international conflicts or internal insurrections with all the arms and munitions of war.

While we deprecate the pugnacity of the nations to the south, we allow our adventurers to lead the fighting on both sides, and when they get into trouble we exert the whole of our national might for their protection.

Great Britain forbids its subjects to fight for any other nation against any power with which Great Britain is at peace, punishes them for so doing by heavy fine and imprisonment and refuses them any support or protection from any penalties which they may incur at the hands of the enemy.

DON'T FORGET.

Saturday, 3rd June
Bijou Seaside Theatre, 9.15 p.m.
Victoria Cinematograph, 9.15 p.m.

Monday, 5th June.
Whit Monday.
Bank Holiday.
B.O.C. Athletic Sports, 2.30 p.m.

Tuesday, 6th June.
Sanitary Board Meeting, 3.45 p.m.

Wednesday, 7th June.
Wedding—St. Clair-Jacks.
Saturday, 10th June.

China and Manila Steamship Company's Meeting at Messrs. Shewan Tomes and Co.'s office, noon.

Thursday, 22nd June.
Roy Kenhy V. Carlson, boxing Contest, Belle View Stadium.
Saturday, 24th June.

Extraordinary General Meeting, National Bank of China, Ltd., 12.30 p.m.

Stanton V. Capham, light, Victoria Skating Rink, 9.15 p.m.

Milk-makers.

MILK

FIVE CENTS A PINT.

PURE, FRESH, SEPARATED, NATURAL.

REMOVED: THE CREAM ONLY.

ADDED: NOTHING.

If you must use Separated Milk why not have it

FRESH?

For sale by

THE DAIRY FARM Co., Ltd.

One penny a pint!

To-day's Advertisements

POPULAR "ASAHI" BEER



Note our Price \$12.00 per case containing 4 dozen quarts or 6 dozen pints.
Hongkong, 7th April, 1911.

PARTICULARS and CONDITIONS of the Letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on MONDAY, the 12th day of June, 1911, at 3 p.m., at the Office of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor, of One Lot of Crown Land at Kennedy Road, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 76 years, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 76 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.									
No. of Lot.	Regulatory No.	Locality.	Boundary Measurements.				Contents in Sq. Ft.	Annual Rent.	Upset Price.
			ft.	ft.	ft.	ft.			
1	121	Adjoining Inland and by the Road.	11	11	11	11	14,031,175	6.00	\$12.00

(As per site plan.)
[Hongkong, 3rd June, 1911.] [1173]

WING KEE & CO.
47-49, Connaught Rd.

SHIPCHANDLERS,
PROVISION & COAL
MERCHANTS.
[Hongkong 28th Mar., 1911.] [920]

YOU Can always get the best quality LOCAL Beef and Mutton and AUSTRALIAN Frozen Mutton, Lamb, Rabbits, Hares From The Dairy Farm Co., Limited, Butcher's Department. Price list on application.

THREE NIGHTS ONLY
at the
EMPIRE CINEMATOGRAPH
The Japanese Variety Co.
CLEVEREST TROUPE OF
JUGGLERS, ACROBATS and CLOWNS.

Beginning MONDAY, the 5th of JUNE.

1st Performance 7 p.m. Admission: 30 and 20 cents.
2nd " 9.15 p.m. Admission: Boxes & Dress Circle...\$1.00
1st Class Front Seats... .50
2nd Class Back Seats... .30
[1172]

PURE, REFRESHING, WHOLESOME. THE IDEAL SUMMER DRINK.



Only 40 cents per bottle.

H. PRICE & CO., LTD.

12, Queen's Road Central.

[Hongkong, 29th May, 1911]

Shipping—Steamers.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.'S
ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.
"EMPRESS LINE."

Between China, Japan and Europe via Canada and the United States, calling at Hongkong, Shanghai, Nagasaki (through the Inland Sea of Japan), Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria and Vancouver B.C.
The only line that maintains a Regular Schedule Service of 12 DAYS YOKOHAMA TO VANCOUVER. 21 DAYS HONGKONG TO VANCOUVER SAVING 5 TO 7 DAYS' OCEAN-TRAVEL.

Proposed Sailings from Hongkong and Quebec, etc. (Subject to alteration.)
Connecting with Royal Mail Atlantic Steamers.

From Hongkong: "EMPRESS OF CHINA" Satur., June 10. "ALLAN LINE" Fri., July 7. "MONTAGUE" Wed., June 28. "EMPRESS OF INDIA" Satur., July 1. "EMPRESS OF IRELAND" Fri., July 28. "EMPRESS OF JAPAN" Satur., July 22. "ALLAN LINE" Fri., Aug. 18. "EMPRESS OF CHINA" Satur., Aug. 12. "EMPRESS OF BRITAIN" Fri., Sept. 8. "EMPRESS OF INDIA" Satur., Sept. 2. "ALLAN LINE" Fri., Sept. 29.

"Empress" Steamers will depart from Hongkong at 6 p.m.

"Montague" 12 noon.

Each Trans-Pacific "Empress" connects at Vancouver with a Special Mail Express Train and at Quebec with Atlantic Mail Steamer as shown above. The "Empress of Britain" and "Empress of Ireland" are magnificent vessels of 14,500 tons, Speed 20 Knots, and are regarded as second to none on the Atlantic.

All Steamers of the Company's Pacific and Atlantic Fleets are equipped with the Marconi wireless apparatus.
Passengers booked to all the principal points in Canada, the United States and Europe, and around the World.

HONGKONG TO LONDON, 1st Class, via Canadian Atlantic Port of New York (including Munk and Berth in Sleeping Car while crossing the American Continent by Canadian Pacific direct line) £71.10.

Passengers for Europe have the option of going forward by any Trans-Atlantic Line either from Canadian Ports or from New York or Boston.
SPECIAL THROUGH RATES—Special rates (First Class only) are granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic, and Consular Services, European Civil Service Officials located in Asia, and to European Officials in the service of the Governments of China and Japan, and their families. Full particulars of application from Agents.

Through Passengers are allowed stop over privileges at the various points of interest en route.
R.M.S. "MONTAGUE" carries only "One Class" of Saloon Passengers (formed Intermediate) the accommodation and commissariat being excellent in every way.

HONGKONG TO LONDON, Intermediate on Steamers and 1st Class on Canadian and American Railways.

Via Canadian Atlantic Port £48 Via New York £46.
For further information, Maps, Guide Books, Rates of Passage and Freight, apply to—
D. W. GRADDOCK, General Traffic Agent,
Corner Pedder Street and Praya (opposite Blake Pier).

INDO-CHINA STEAM
NAVIGATION CO., LD.

(PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

For Steamship On
TIENTSIN & SWATOW CHEONGSHING * Tuesday, 6th June, Noon.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALOUTIA KUMSANG * Wed., 7th June, Noon.
MANILA YUENSANG * Saturday, 10th June, 2 p.m.
SANDAKAN MAUSANG * Thursday, 15th June, Noon.

RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN, (Occupying 24 days).
The steamers "Kulsang," "Namsang" and "Fooksang," leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong.

These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

A daily qualified surgeon is also carried.
Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

† Taking Cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Choofoo, Tientsin & Newchwang.

† Taking Cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Kintai, Lahad Datu, Simporna, Tawau, Usukan, Jesselton & Labuan.

For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE MATHESON & CO., LD.
Telephone No. 215.
Hongkong, 2nd June, 1911.

BANK LINE, LTD.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR
VANCOUVER, SEATTLE AND PORTLAND (Or.) via
SHANGHAI and JAPANESE PORTS.

Steamer	Tons	Captain	On or about
"KUMERO"	6,252	G. B. McGill.	6th June
"LUERO"	6,400	J. Mathie.	30th June

* Not calling at Shanghai.
To be followed by other steamers of the Company at regular intervals.
The Steamers of the Bank Line, Ltd., carry cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Common Points in the United States of America and Canada, and also for the chief ports in Mexico, and Central and South America. Will call at Amoy and Keelung if sufficient inducement offers.
The Steamers of the Line are of the most modern type, have excellent accommodation for passengers and a limited accommodation for Cabin passengers; they are fitted throughout with Electric light, the "Lucero" and "Ororio" also having Wireless Telegraphy. Special Arrangements have been made for Express Parcels to American and Canadian Points.
For Rates of Freight or Passage apply to—

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED,

KING'S BUILDING, Praya Central.
Telephone No. 780,
Hongkong, 20th May, 1911.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Regular Fortnightly Service between
JAVA, CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Expected on or about	For	Will leave on or about
Tjiluwong			JAVA	1st half June
Tjimahi			JAVA	1st half June
Tjitaroom			JAVA	1st half June
Tjilatjap			JAVA	1st half June
Tjikini			JAVA	1st half June
Tjibodas			JAVA	1st half June
Tjipanas			JAVA	1st half June

The steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light, and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon passengers, and will take cargo in all Ports in Netherlands-India on through B/L.

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the
JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN,
York Buildings.

Telephone No. 376
Hongkong, 2nd June, 1911.

Shipping—Steamers

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

(THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)



PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—
SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

DESTINATION.	STEAMERS.	SAILING DATES, 1911
MARSEILLES, LONDON AND ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO AND PORT SAID.	KAGA MARU, Capt. M. Nagao, Tons 7,000 KAWACHI MARU, Capt. Peterson, Tons 7,000 ATSUTA MARU, Capt. Wm. Thompson, T. 3,000	WEDNESDAY, 7th June, at Daylight. WEDNESDAY, 14th June, at Daylight. WEDNESDAY, 21st June, at Daylight.

VICTORIA, B.C. & SEATTLE	SADO MARU, Capt. J. Richards, Tons 7,000	SATURDAY, 17th June, from KOBE
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VICTORIA, B.C. & SEATTLE via KENLON, SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBÉ, YOKAICHI, SHIMIZU & YOKOHAMA	INABA MARU, Capt. S. Tomimaga, Tons 7,000 TAMBA MARU, Capt. K. Noda, Tons 7,000	TUESDAY, 20th June, at 4 p.m. TUESDAY, 18th July, at 4 p.m.
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SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via MANILA, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE and BRISBANE	YAWATA MARU, Capt. J. Nagao, Tons 5,000 NIKKO MARU, Capt. M. Yagi, Tons 6,000	FRIDAY, 9th June, at Noon. FRIDAY, 7th July, at Noon.
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BOMBAY via SINGAPORE & COLOMBO	HAKATA MARU, Capt. H. Nomura, Tons 7000	TUESDAY, 13th June.
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SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBÉ	BOMBAY MARU, Capt. J. Teranaka, Tons 5,000	WEDNESDAY, 7th June.
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YAGASAKI, KOBÉ and YOKOHAMA	NIKKO MARU, Capt. M. Yagi, Tons 6,000	WEDNESDAY, 7th June, at 7 p.m.
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KOBÉ and YOKOHAMA	MIYASAKI MARU, Capt. T. Muri, T. 9,000	THURSDAY, 8th June, at 11 a.m.
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† Fitted with new system of wireless telegraphy. † Cargo only.
* Carries deck passengers. † Calling at Djibouti.

CHEAPEST SUMMER RATES

between

HONGKONG and JAPAN PORTS.

Commencing 1st June, ending 30th September, 1911

Special Excursion Tickets (1st & 2nd class) available for 3 months.

	YOKOHAMA	KOBÉ	MOJI	NAGASAKI
1st Class	\$120	\$110	\$100	\$90
2nd "	\$80	\$70	\$60	\$50

With option of rail between steamers calling ports in Japan.

† Through Passenger Tickets issued to the Principal Cities in the United States, Canada and Europe, in connection with the Great Northern and Northern Pacific Railways and Atlantic Steamers. Round-the-World Tickets also issued.

From Hongkong direct to Nagasaki 1 day, to Kobe 5 days and to Yokohama 6 days.

For further information as to Freight, Passage, Sailings, etc., apply at the Company's Local Branch Office in Prince's Buildings, First Floor, Chatel Road.

T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager.

CHINA NAVIGATION
CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

From	STEAMERS.	To Sail.
SHANGHAI	"CHINHUA"	3rd June, 11 p.m.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	"TAMING"	6th " 4 p.m.
HAIPHONG	"SUNGKIANG"	7th " 10 a.m.
WEIHAIWEI & TIENTSIN	"HUICHOW"	12th " 4 p.m.

DIRECT SAILING TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.
S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANUI"

AUSTRALIAN STEAMERS have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in Staterooms. A Duty qualified Doctor in carried. REDUCED FARES. Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian Ports.

MANILA LINE—Twin Screw Steamers "Tan" and "Taming," saloon accommodation amidships; electric fans fitted; extra state-rooms on deck, aft; saloon accommodation of a.m. "Kaifong" is situated on deck, aft.

SHANGHAI LINE—FAST SCHEDULE TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS (Anhui, Chenan, Linan, Hsinan)—with excellent passenger accommodation. Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the Staterooms and Dining Saloon, leave Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Thursday and Sunday, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

N.B.—Passengers must embark before midnight on Saturday for the Sunday morning sailings. A Company's launch leaves Murray Pier at ten o'clock every Saturday night.

These steamers land passengers in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transhipment at Woosung.

Fares—\$45 single, \$80 return.

For Freight or Passage apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

Telephone No. 86,
Hongkong, 2nd June, 1911.

Shipping—Steamers

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE

IN CONJUNCTION WITH
Deutsche Dampfschiffahrts Gesellschaft "HANSA."

Regular Sailings from JAPAN, CHINA and PHILIPPINES,
via STRAITS and COLOMBO,

Marseilles, Havre, Bremen and Hamburg and to New York.

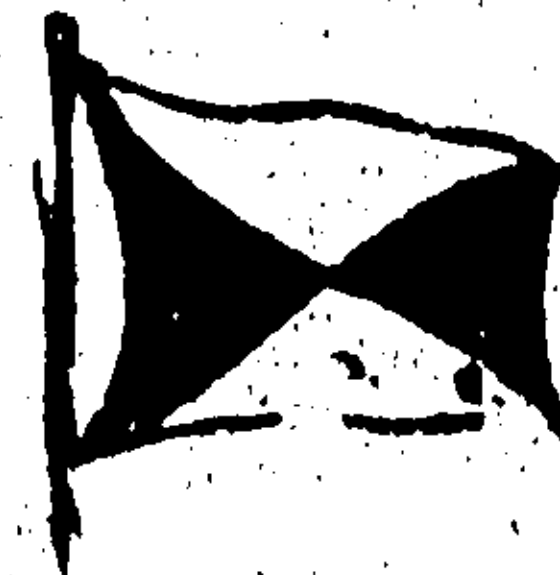
Taking cargo at Through rates to all European Northern Continental British Ports, also Trieste, Lisbon, Oporto, Marseilles, Genoa, and other Mediterranean Levantine, Black Baltic Sea and Ports, and all North and South American Ports.

Next Sailings from Hongkong:

OUTWARD.	HOMEWARD.
For Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama:	For Rotterdam, Hamburg & Antwerp:
S.S. Slavonia 4th June	S.S. Arcadia 6th June
"Silvia 20th June	S.S. Fionia 9th June
"Spesia 1st July	For Marseilles, Havre & Hamburg:
"Silesia 12th July	S.S. "Scandia" 29th June
"Pieterson 28th July	For Rotterdam, Hamburg & Antwerp:
"A'e in 9th Aug	S.S. Sthonia 26th June
For Further Particulars, apply to—	For Havre & Hamburg:
	"Slavonia" 8th July

Hamburg-Amerika Linie,
Hongkong Office.

Hongkong, 3rd June, 1911.

HONGKONG
PHILIPPINES.PHILIPPINES
STEAMSHIP CO.

Steamship.	Tons.	Captain.	For	Sailing Date.
ZAFIRO	4000	M. G. Smith.	MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	SATURDAY, 10th June, 4 p.m.
RUBI	4000	S. Crosby	MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	TUESDAY, 20th June, 3 p.m.

For Freight or Passage apply to
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.
GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 31st May, 1911.

A. R. MARTY.

HONGKONG—HOIHOW—HAIPHONG—PAKHOL.

Highest Class, Fast and Up-to-date Steamers on the Coast, having accommodation for First-class Passengers.

Electric Light, Excellent Cuisine, and Wireless Telegraphy.

For Steamship Captain Tons Leaving
HAIPHONG "Hongkong".....1,200...About June 2.

For Freight and Passage, apply to
A. R. MARTY,
24, Des Vaux Road.

Telephone 118.

Hongkong, 2nd May, 1911.

THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN
STEAMSHIP CO., LIMITED.

Mail Service to Australia.

MAIL SCHEDULE
(SUBJECT TO MODIFICATION.)

Steamers	Arrive Hongkong from Australia	Leave Hongkong for Australia.

The above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and are lighted throughout with Electricity. All State-rooms have Electric Fans. A duly qualified Doctor and Stewardess are carried.

For further particulars, apply to
Gibb, Livingston & Co.,
Agents.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA

Imperial Japanese Trans-Pacific Mail Line.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE
Connecting with the Western Pacific Railway at San Francisco to all points in the United States and Canada, and with Trans-Atlantic Lines for Europe.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG
(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

Steamer	Tons	Captain	Date of Sailing.
Chiyo Maru	21,000	W. W. Greene.	Friday, June 30, 1 p.m.
America Maru	11,000	A. G. Stevens.	Friday, July 21, 1 p.m.
Tenyo Maru	21,000	E. Bent	Friday, July 28, 1 p.m.

† Triple Screws, turbine engines. * Twin Screws.
All Steamers are equipped with the Japanese Government Wireless Telegraph and Post Office.
The Triple Screw Steamer "CHIYO MARU" will be despatched for SAN FRANCISCO via KELLUNG, SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBÉ, SHIMIZU, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU, on FRIDAY, the 30th June, at 2 p.m.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

(In connection with National Railway of Mexico at Mazatlan.)
Only Regular Direct Service to Mexican Ports and Colon Ports.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

Steamer	Tons	Captain	Date of Sailing.
Hongkong Maru	11,000	H. Hinokuma	Saturday, June 17, 1 p.m.
Kyo Maru	17,300	H. Nishi	Tuesday, Aug. 15, 1 p.m.
Buyo Maru	10,500	K. Hashimoto	Saturday, Oct. 11, 1 p.m.

The Steamer "HONGKONG MARU" will be despatched for MOJI, KOBÉ, YOKOHAMA, HONOLULU, MANZANILLO, SALINA CRUZ, CALLAO, IQUIQUE, VALPARAISO and CORONEL, on SATURDAY, 17th June, at 2 p.m.

For Further Particulars as to Passage and Freight, apply to
K. MATSUDA, Local Manager,
KING'S BUILDING (Opposite Blake Pier).

(308)

CHILDREN'S
COLUMN.

Grandmother's Easter Story.

"Yes, I will tell you a story," grandmamma said, as the children gathered around her the evening before Easter. "When I was a little girl children did not have so many toys, but we made a great deal over what we had. We made babies out of corn-cobs and long-neck squashes, and tea-sets of acorns. When mother dipped candles, she always made us little ones, which we considered a great treat. But we liked nothing better than our Easter eggs. We did not have uniline dyes then, but saved onion skins for red and yellow, and boiled some eggs with young wheat, which made a pretty colour.

"Then we sewed eggs in calico, which made figures, and before they were boiled we drew pictures or wrote names in tallow, which left what we wanted in white. Easter Monday we took our eggs to school and had a great time cracking them before we ate them and exchanging with our playmates. So we felt dreadfully one day when mother said: 'I will have to ask you children to give up your Easter eggs this year. They are very scarce, and Mrs. Dobbins has offered me fifty cents a dozen for ours. I am sure when you find what I want to do with the money you will be satisfied.' But we were not willing to wait to know, so tumbled for the eggs. 'Well, Patie,' mother said at last, 'this is your month to hunt the eggs, so I'll tell you what I'll do. All the eggs you find out of the hen-house you children can have. Then mother laughed a little, for our hens were fastened out of the barn and were trained to lay in their nice, clean nests. But three days before Easter I found a nest in a fence corner with two pretty eggs. But the most industrious hen could give me only two more, which was not enough for us four children, for we wanted more than one apiece, Friday a thought struck me.

"I fastened the hen-house door bright and early and slyly left open the stable door. The hens, after having their breakfast, went to the hen-house, and, finding no way to get in, clucked over it for awhile and then each looked out for a new nest.

"About noon I remembered the sitting hens. Some of them were fastened out. I ran to the hen-house and found them fussing around, clucking about their precious eggs as if they knew they would be so chilled they would lose the chickens they were waiting for so patiently. Of course I found plenty of eggs in the stable, the cow-house, and woodshed. Those that were laid in the hen-house I put with mother's. Saturday morning I reported fifteen eggs for us children and five dozen for mother. 'Dear me,' she said, 'I thought I had broke the hens from hiding their nests. Mother gave us the eggs, and Susie and I were soon colouring them. But there was no fun in it, for I had confided in Susie, and she looked very sober over it.

"Mrs. Dobbins came and took mother's eggs, and was disappointed that there was not one more dozen. 'It's for a wedding, you know,' she said. When she was gone, mother said: 'It isn't like you children not to offer me your eggs, and now I'll tell you what I wanted with them: Aunt Mary sent for you, Susie and Patie, to come and spend Easter, and I meant to send you on this afternoon's boat if I had got money enough from the eggs.

"But I lack fifty cents, so you will have to stay at home.' 'O mother, I cried, whip me, and let Susie go. I made the hens steal their nests. Then I sobbed out the story. 'Of course Susie can't go, as she was willing to take stolen eggs; and O Patie, how can I ever trust you again? This hurt me. But mother knew losing the beautiful boat ride was punishment enough. Besides, mother took out the eggs we were colouring and marked them 'dishonest,' and we had to take them to school."

COMMERCIAL.

EXCHANGE.

Selling.	
London—Bank T.T.	1/9 11/16
Do. Demand	1/9 1/2
Do. 4 months' sight	1/9 1/2
France—Bank T.T.	2.28 1/2
America—Bank T.T.	44
Germany—Bank T.T.	1.84 1/2
India T.T.	136 1/2
Do. Demand	136
Shanghai—Bank T.T.	74 1/2
Sing.—Bank T.T. per H.K.	\$100 7 1/2
Japan—Bank T.T.	88 1/2
Java—Bank T.T.	108 1/2
Buying.	
4 months' sight L/C.	1/10 1/16
6 months' sight L/C.	1/10 1/16
30 days' sight San Francisco & N. York	4 1/2
4 months' sight do.	4 1/2
30 days' sight Sydney & Melbourne	1/10 5/16
4 months' sight France	2.33
6 months' sight do.	2.35
4 months' sight Germany	1.89
Bar Silver	24 9/16
Bank of England rate	4 1/2
Sovereign	\$10.95

POST OFFICE.

Only fully prepaid letters and post-cards are transmissible by the Siberian Route to Europe.

The Anhai, with the Siberian Mail, is due to arrive here on Sunday, the 11th inst.

A Mail will close for:

Swatow, Amoy and Foochow—Per Hainan, 4th June, 9 a.m.
Shanghai, M. J. K. and Yokohama—Per Nubia, 4th June, 9 a.m.
Swatow, Amoy and Tamsui—Per Daigimaru, 4th June, 9 a.m.
Macao—Per Kinshan, 5th June, 8 a.m.
Singapore, Penang and Colombo—Per Monmouthshire, 5th June, 9 a.m.
Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama (Siberian Mail to Europe)—Per Ernest Simon, 5th June, 4 p.m.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow—Per Hainan, 6th June, 10 a.m.
Keelung, Shanghai, M. J. K. and Yokohama, Victoria, Vancouver, Seattle and Portland (Or.)—Per Kumerio, 6th June, 10 a.m.
Swatow, Wol-hai-wei, Chefoo and Tientsin—Per Cheongshing, 6th June, 10 a.m.
Europe, &c., India via Tuticorin—Per Nara, 6th June, 11 a.m.
Macao—Per Sui Tai, 6th June, 1.15 p.m.
Manila, Cebu and Iloilo—Per Taming, 6th June, 3 p.m.
Singapore, Penang and Colombo—Per Kaga-maru, 6th June, 5 p.m.
Singapore—Per Sibir, 6th June, 5 p.m.
Hainan, &c., for Shanghai, 7th June, 9 a.m.
Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama—Per Nikko-maru, 7th June, 9 a.m.
Singapore, Penang and Calcutta—Per Kum-sung, 7th June, 10 a.m.
Europe, &c., India via Tuticorin—Per Onosenu, 7th June, 11 a.m.
Manila, Cebu, Iloilo, Thursday Island, Cooktown, Cairns, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney, Hobart, Newcastle, New Zealand, Melbourne, Adelaide, Perth, Dunedin and Fremantle—Per Yawata-maru, 9th June, 10 a.m.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow—Per Hainan, 9th June, 10 a.m.
Keelung, Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Honolulu and San Francisco (Siberian Mail to Europe)—Per Hainan, 9th June, noon.
Europe, &c., India via Tuticorin—Per Delhi, 10th June, 11 a.m.
Manila, Cebu and Iloilo—Per Yawata-maru, 10th June, 1 p.m.
Manila, Cebu and Iloilo—Per Zafiro, 10th June, 3 p.m.
Singapore, Penang and Calcutta—Per Arratoon Awar, 10th June, 3 p.m.
Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria and Vancouver (B.C.) (Siberian Mail to Europe)—Per Empress of China, 10th June, 5 p.m.
Wol-hai-wei and Tientsin—Per Hainan, 12th June, 3 p.m.

SHIPPING NEWS.

MAILS DUE.

American (China) 5th prox.
Pacific (Manchuria) 10th inst.

The Canadian Pacific Railway Company's R.M.S. Empress of India left Vancouver, B.C., for this port (via usual ports of call) on the 31st ult.

The Russian s.s. Sibir will leave Poochow on the 3rd inst., for this port, and is due to arrive here on the 6th inst., at daylight.

The s.s. Zafiro will leave Manila on the 3rd inst., and is due here on the 6th inst., at daylight.

The P. & O. S. N. Co. s.s. Simla is expected to arrive at Penang on the 5th inst., at 3 p.m.

The N. Y. K. s.s. Yawata Maru (Australian Line) will leave Nagasaki for this port on the 3rd inst., and is expected here on the 7th inst.

The N. Y. K. s.s. Bombay Maru (Bombay Line) left Singapore for this port on the 1st inst., and is expected here on the 7th inst.

The H. A. L. s.s. Arcadia left Shanghai on the 2nd inst., at p.m., and may be expected here on the 6th inst., at a.m.

The P. & O. S. N. Co. s.s. Arcadia left Singapore for this port on the 3rd inst., at 7 a.m., with the outward English Mails, and is due here on the 7th inst., at 9 a.m., and leave again on the 8th inst., for Shanghai.

ARRIVALS.

Amig, Ger. s.s., 771, W. Langschwager, 3rd June—Haiphong 1st June, Gen.—J. & Co.
Clara Jensen, Ger. s.s., 1,102, H. A. Iphani, 3rd June—Hongkong 1st June, Gen.—J. & Co.
Laertes, Br. s.s., 1,350, Page, 3rd June—Saigon 31st May, Rice—W. P. Sing.
Shantung, Br. s.s., 1,356, J. Robinson, 3rd June—Kwang-chow-wan 2nd June, Ball.—B. & S.
Koja Maru, Jap. s.s., 2,836, Cowin, 3rd June—Moji 24th May, Coal.—A. T. & Co.
Hainan, Br. s.s., 641, J. W. Evans, 3rd June—Canton 2nd June, Gen.—D. L. & Co.
Kwangtai, Chi. s.s., 1,536, C. Stewart, 3rd June—Canton 2nd June, Gen.—O. M. S. N. Co.
Chinhuu, Br. s.s., 1,395, Benson, 3rd June—Canton 2nd June, Gen.—B. & S.
Nubia, Br. s.s., 1,000, P. J. Fox, 3rd June—London and Singapore 24th May, Gen.—P. & O. S. N. Co.
Siau, for Takao, Maha Chakria, Siamese battleship, for Singapore.
Sucir, Siamese battleship, for Singapore.
Tijuwang, for Macassar, Sign. for Haiphong.
Pakhoi, for Shanghai.
Kowloon, for Hongkong.
Kumshou, for Saigon.
Cadie, for Saigon.
Tamsui, for Shanghai.
Buy-maru, for Dairen.

DEPARTED.

June 3.
Siau, for Takao.
Maha Chakria, Siamese battleship, for Singapore.
Sucir, Siamese battleship, for Singapore.
Tijuwang, for Macassar.
Sign. for Haiphong.
Pakhoi, for Shanghai.
Kowloon, for Hongkong.
Kumshou, for Saigon.
Cadie, for Saigon.
Tamsui, for Shanghai.
Buy-maru, for Dairen.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Nubia, arrived 3rd June, from London, &c.:
Bullin, Mrs. J. Florde, F. B. A.
Snapp, Capt. J. Hastings, Surg. W.
and Mrs. So man, D. B. Kidston, Miss Smyth, Mrs. & child.
Lewis, Mrs. E. Uguhart, J. N. Mansfield, Sub-It.

VESSELS IN PORT.

STEAMERS.

Childar, Nor. s.s., 1,102, H. Nilsson,	1st June—Bangkok 25th
May, Rice.—A. T. & Co.	
Daigi Maru, Jap. s.s., 816, H. Murayama, 31st May—Swatow 30th May, Gen.—O. T. K.	
Dorawongse, Ger. s.s., 1,052, E. Gathemann, 26th May—Bangkok 19th May, Rice.—B. & S.	
Empress of China, Br. s.s., 3,016, R. Archibald, 1st June—Vancouver, B.C. 12th May and Shanghai 2th May, Mail and Gen.—C. P. L. Co.	

Fausang, Br. s.s., 1,400, H. S. Malin, 1st June—Port Court 30th May, Coal.—J. M. & Co.

Hikosan Maru, Jap. s.s., 2,802, Yamamoto, 1st June—Moji 26th May, Coal.—M. B. K.

Hongkong, Fr. s.s., 789, Cornelissen, 2nd June—Haiphong 30th May and Hainan 1st June, Gen.—A. R. Marty.

Hongkong Maru, Jap. s.s., 3,453, H. Himatsuna, 31st May—Moji 26th May, Coal.—T. K. K.

Kohshichang, Ger. s.s., 1,253, Rositsky, 31st May—Saigon 27th May, Rice.—B. & S.

Kumerio, Br. s.s., 4,006, G. B. McGill, 30th May—Manila 27th May, Gen.—Bank Line.

Kunsang, Br. s.s., 2,078, F. Wheeler, 26th May—Singapore 23rd May, Gen.—J. M. & Co.

Large Law, Br. s.s., 3,944, R. E. Kollat, 1st June—Guangzhou 1st May, Ballast—Eng Hop Fung.

Locksain, G. s.s., 1,020, W. Taintor, 1st June—Bangkok 26th May, Rice and Mail.—B. & S.

Luis R. Jango, Am. s.s., 203, Troughton, 24th May—Manila 20th May, Sugar.—R. Dasa.

Petchaburi, Ger. s.s., 1,873, C. Gosewisch, 31st May—Bangkok 24th May, Rice and Mail.—W. & Co.

Pheum Penh, Br. s.s., 1,056, Scott, 27th May—Saigon 23rd May, Rice and Gen.—W. P. Sing.

Pitsanulok, Ger. s.s., D. Reimers, 20th May—Bangkok 20th, and Swatow 24th May, Gen.—M. & Co.

Quanta, Ger. s.s., 1,816, Danielson, 27th May—Wakamatsu 20th May, Coal.—S. W. & Co.

Sibir, Am. s.s., 5,656, A. Zoeller, 20th May—San Francisco, and Wuy-ports 2nd May, Mail and Gen.—P. M. S. S. Co.

Taming, Br. s.s., 1,350, G. H. Pennefather, 2nd June—Manila 30th May, Hemp and Sugar.—B. & S.

Tjimaht, Dutch s.s., 1,570, J. P. Scholte, 16th May—Mukatsch, 6th May Coal.—J. C. J. L.

Ulv, Nor. s.s., 836, Pedersen, 25th May—Manila 22nd May, Ballast.—A. T. & Co.

Victoria, Swed. s.s., 989, J. Eckert, 28th May—Canton 27th May, Coal.—J. C. J. L.

Wong Koi, Ger. s.s., 1,115, H. Ohlson, 20th May—Bangkok 18th May, Rice and Gen.—B. & S.

Yuensang, Br. s.s., 1,128, P. H. Rolfo, 25th April—Manila 22nd April, Gen.—J. M. & Co.

Intimatic.

PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

ON and after 15th instant, the following additional Cars will be run:

WEEKS DAYS.

7.15 a.m.	10.30 p.m.
8.15 p.m.	11.00 p.m.
8.10 p.m.	11.30 p.m.
10.00 p.m.	

SUNDAYS.

9.15 a.m.	10.30 p.m.
8.10 p.m.	11.00 p.m.
10.00 p.m.	11.30 p.m.

The service between 7.30 a.m. and 11 a.m. on week days will be every quarter of an hour instead of every ten minutes.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON, General Managers.
Hongkong, 2nd June, 1911. [1170]

R. C. Wilks, M.I.Mech.E., A.M.N.A. Consulting Engineer and Surveyor for construction, Valuer and Assessor for purchase, or sale, of Steamship or Launches.

ALEXANDER BUILDINGS, 2nd Floor, Hongkong, 1st May, 1911. [1100]

TSANG KWONG COMPANY.

ELECTRICAL AND GAS CONTRACTORS.

230, Des Vaux Road Central.
Telephone No. 400.
Hongkong, 2nd June, 1911. [78]

Hotels.

HONGKONG HOTEL.

FIRST CLASS AND UP-TO-DATE.

Hongkong, 20th April, 1911.

J. H. TAGGART, Manager. [25]

GRAND HOTEL.

Telephone 197.

MANAGEMENT & CUISINE UNDER EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT.

857]

F. REICHMANN, Proprietor.

ASTOR HOUSE.

(GATE CONNAUGHT HOTEL.)

QUEEN'S ROAD, HONGKONG.

ENTIRELY situated, up-to-date Hotel, recently renovated, and under entirely new management. Large and comfortable rooms, excellent cuisine under the supervision of an experienced FRENCH CHEF, and separate Tables, Hot and Cold Baths, Electric Light throughout. Terms moderate, First Class accommodation for Families and Tourists.

Under Personal Supervision of

L. GAMEAU,

Proprietor

Telephone, 170

N. BLUMENTHAL,

Manager

Telegram, "Astor," [24]

OPEN AIR SKATING RINK.

BELLE VIEW HOTEL.

Telephone No. 907.

SESSIONS 10 A.M. to 12 Noon.

2 P.M. to 4 P.M.

Admission 25 cents.

5 P.M. to 8 P.M.

0 P.M. to 11 P.M.

Admission 50 cents.

String Band will play at the above Hotel every Sunday commencing from 4 p.m. to 10 p.m.

Hongkong, 13th April, 1911.

W. GALLAGHER,

Manager. [25]

HOTEL CRAIGIEBURN.

PLUNKET'S GAP.

The Peak,

near the Tram Terminus.

Tel. 56.

For Terms, apply to the

MANAGER.

HOTEL VISITORS.

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Adams, Mr. and King, Mr. & Mrs.

Mrs. R. J. W.

Denison, A. Ritchie, Mr. and

Gaskell, Mr. and Mrs.

Mrs. W. H. Sibley, Lieut. and

Grant-Smith, E. Mrs. G.

Grant-Smith Mrs. Smith, Mr. and

Hancock, Lieut. & Mrs. Morton

Mrs. R. L. n.w. Sutton, Mr. and

Mackenzie, A. Mrs. F.

ASTOR HOUSE.

Garrett, Mrs. L. M. Lips, C.

Bascant, Miss J. Lopez, M.

Orlovad, A. Mody, N.

Brown, J. Morris, Mrs. K.

Bruton, Miss A. L. do

Clark, J. S. Murray, A.

Cragg, D. O. Nagle, J. L.

Gaggino, E. F. Perant, Mr. and

Gausse, Mr. Mrs.

Gorham, Dr. Prudell, J. A.

Gourgey, M. Ramsey, T. O.

Grady, J. H. Rondon, L.

Hanitzsch, F. Saviers, O.

Hayelle, L. Smith, J.

Henry, D. E. Soler, Mr. & Mrs.

Holmes, G. A.

Joseph, J. Sprink, W.

Jones, Allan Stoppant, A.

Kenny, Roy Turner, J.

Kiechbecke, L. J. Williams, W. A.

Koppel, H. B. Willson, Mr. and

Laprique, P. A. Mrs. C. D.

Layton, L.

Loos, W. K.

GRAND HOTEL.

Bandein, Dr. Nanningo, P. W.

Banckham, E. W. L.

Crow, A. B. Ofen, K.

Gilbert, Mr. Porak, R.

Hanco, T. Pringle, J. W.

Hartel, E. Roebolt, J.

James, D. Rainey, Mrs. A.

Kanholz, Mr. L.

Kelly, Mr. Stewart, Capt. &

Koy, Dr. F. Mrs. A. H.

Madren, Mr. Stoneman, H. F.

Moorey, R. J. Wood, Mrs. O. H.

Muller, Mr.

HONGKONG HOTEL.

Adams, H. Jones, R.

Andrew, J. I. Jacob, A.

Barclay, P. Joseph, R. M.

Beckman, Mr. Julien, E. C.

Bonnet, F. Kudojori, Mr. and

Brown, S. M. Mrs. S.

Bunn, A. C. Kent, Mr.

Chivers, P. T. Kilmuck, P. H.

Clarke, W. E. Lampman, Mrs.

Condon, H. L. Lyon, H.

Crumblum, Mrs. Marriott, Dr. O.

Dalgleish, Mrs. Merceki, J.

Davidson, N. R. Meyler, O. J.

D'Oettingen, V. Mitchellmore, E. V.

Draw, W. C. Moulter, Mr. and

Ennes, E. J. W. Mrs. A. D.

Edgar, W. A. North, W.

Elmentis, Mr. and Nye, P. H.

Mrs. H. C. Pickering, Misses

Evrom, F. Pond, E. H.

Farnham, Mrs. Richard, W. T.

Fisher, H. G. Rayson, Mr. &

Forrester, J. Mrs. de

Fuller, Denham. Sachs, F.